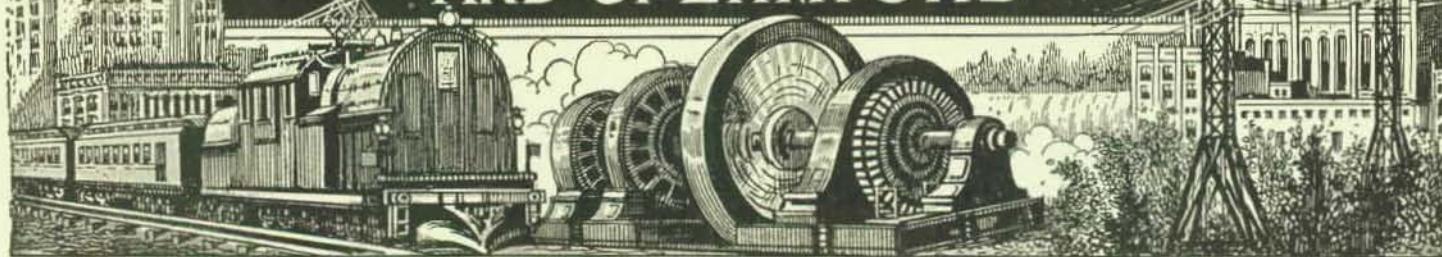


# The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS



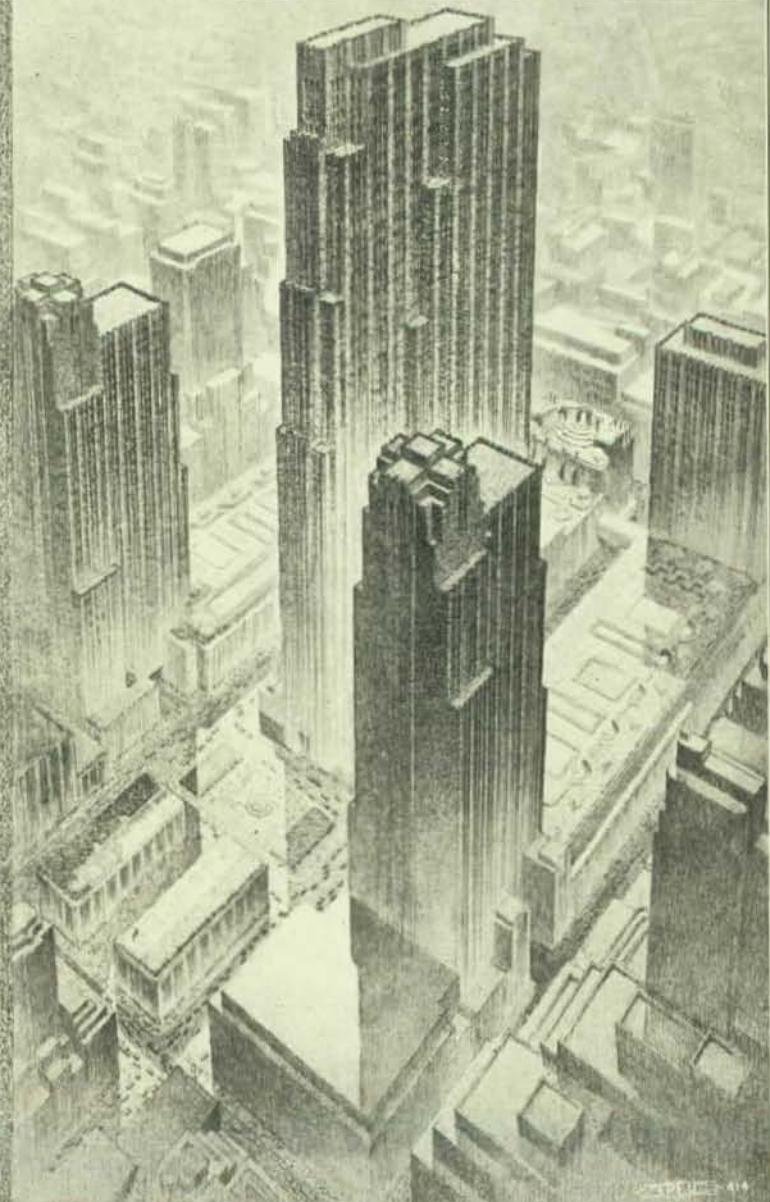
RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

VOL XXXI.

WASHINGTON, D. C. MARCH, 1932

NO. 3

Dollars  
and  
lives



# Continuing Service Brings Success in Third Depression Year

## CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

November 10, 1924	\$200,276.22
December 31, 1928	260,632.30
December 31, 1929	313,978.03
December 31, 1930	467,497.47
December 31, 1931	561,849.31

## ADMITTED ASSETS

1925	\$203,894.50
1926	222,586.32
1927	332,525.54
1928	428,406.75
1929	600,451.27
1930	1,213,076.81
1931	2,262,830.87

Total Gain in Assets during 1931... \$1,049,754.06

## DEATH CLAIMS PAID

1925	None
1926	\$23,625.00
1927	100,950.00
1928	397,388.00
1929	427,654.53
1930	579,011.00
1931	766,876.00

## INSURANCE IN FORCE

1925	\$1,512,672.00
1926	3,559,718.00
1927	26,103,737.00
1928	52,279,729.00
1929	62,222,316.00
1930	89,324,735.00
1931	108,130,937.00

Total Gain during 1931... \$18,806,202.00



This company issues the standard forms of life insurance for men, women and children, home safeguard policies, endowment at age 65, joint life policies for husband and wife, children's educational policies, and also group life insurance for Labor Organizations.

Write us today, and get information and rates.

## Union Cooperative Insurance Association

Home Office: 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
**ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**  
 PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

International President, H. H. BROACH,  
 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,  
 D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-  
 NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-  
 ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,  
 647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,  
 N. Y.

**VICE PRESIDENTS**

First District E. INGLES  
 R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.

Second District CHAS. D. KEAVENY  
 Box 248, Lynn, Mass.

Third District EDW. F. KLOTER  
 1200 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth District ARTHUR BENNETT  
 Box 185, Youngstown, Ohio

Fifth District G. X. BARKER  
 7230 N. 4th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Sixth District M. J. BOYLE  
 6900 Jeffery Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Seventh District D. W. TRACY  
 2505 Yupon Ave., Houston, Texas

Eighth District H. W. BELL  
 1517 2nd Ave. S., Great Falls, Mont.

Ninth District H. P. BRIGAERTS  
 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Railroads C. J. McGLOCAN  
 Hamm Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

**INTERNATIONAL  
 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

CHAS. P. FORD, *Chairman*  
 1200 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

First District G. W. WHITFORD  
 1517 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Second District F. L. KELLEY  
 95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.

Third District M. P. GORDAN  
 607 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fourth District EDWARD NOTHNAGLE  
 110 R St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

Fifth District CHAS. M. PAULSEN  
 4919 N. Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sixth District G. C. GADBOIS  
 1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.

Seventh District C. F. OLIVER  
 1045 King St., Denver, Colo.

Eighth District J. L. McBRIDE  
 165 James St., Labor Temple,  
 Winnipeg, Can.

**TELEPHONE OPERATORS'  
 DEPARTMENT**

President JULIA O'CONNOR  
 5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary MARY BRADY  
 5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

**Contents**

	<i>Page</i>
Bankers Have Complete Control of Business	115
Comment by President Broach	118
O. P. M., Inc., Meaning Other People's Money	120
Profits Good as Wages Fall, Business Waits	121
America Appears to Awake to Housing Needs	122
Cities Continue to Develop Work Plan	123
Are Utilities Frankly Facing Labor Problem?	124
Dramatic Battle on U. S. Air Lines	126
Labor Department Exposes Bell Policies	128
Labor Esteems Battling Senators	129
Japan Has Economic Plan Under Despots	130
Japan's Labor Movement Small But Active	131
Country Doctor Makes World His Debtor	132
Three Cities Unite in Educational Club	133
Interest Grows as Public Works Lag	134
A. F. of L. Relief Plan Likely to Stand	135
Editorial	136
Woman's Work	138
Constructive Hints	140
Radio	141
Everyday Science	142
On Every Job There's a Laugh or Two	144
Correspondence	145
In Memoriam	156
Local Union Official Receipts	167

**Magazine Chat**

From the report of an international organizer:

"—Local is the hardest hit of any local in the northwest. There is no use nor any good can come from telling the condition there, enough to say it is terrible. The one bright spot is the fact that the local has been able to hold fast. Thanks to the financial secretary, who has advanced much money out of his own pocket to carry the other less fortunate members. I looked over the pay rolls of the shops and for the past months these are the kind of checks the boys are getting, one for 63 cents for three weeks; one for \$1.60 for one week, and so forth, with no one getting more than \$10.00 per week, and no one more than \$40.00 per month. The membership of the local are trying to do other work so as to live and to try and get enough together to pay dues, but it is a struggle. Yet when you see the spirit displayed by this band of 26 men who are still fighting after two years of this sort of thing, and who have control of all the work that is being put in, it makes one feel proud to belong to the organization, and able to go out and face the times with renewed vigor."

This is heartening, and we are getting hundreds of examples of the same fine, manly, courageous spirit.

Treasurer Hogan has received an interesting letter from Thomas Patrick Ruane—a member of long standing. Ruane finds that the official JOURNAL is leading because it "covers more articles with facts and figures than many of the so-called high-grade magazines and newspapers." He shrewdly comments upon the fact that the present depression really started shortly after the Civil War, and that "it might be called gold or money racketeering."

Warning again. Crafty, hostile, outside forces lie in wait at the door of every union hall to sow strife. This is no time for dissension. Members should unite to repel the sneaks and maintain the organization.



Wide World

## EMINENT JURIST ELEVATED

BENJAMIN NATHAN CARDODO SUCCESSES ILLUSTRIOUS OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AS ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT. APPOINTMENT UNIVERSALLY COMMENDED.

*"Judges march at times to pitiless conclusions under the prod of a remorseless logic which is supposed to leave them no alternative. They deplore the sacrificial rite. They perform, nonetheless, with averted gaze. The victim is offered up to the gods of jurisprudence on the altar of regularity."*

*"I suspect that many of these sacrifices would have been found needless if a sounder analysis of the growth of law had opened the priestly ears to other voices. Magic words and incantations are as fatal to our science as to any other."*

—ASSOCIATE JUSTICE CARDOZO.



# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



Vol. XXXI

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1932

No. 3

## Bankers Have Complete Control of Business

"Central banks have come into possession of powers for economic good or ill such as no institutions have previously held in capitalistic history. \* \* \* It follows that if economic society is to be safe in this age of finance we must look to the bankers of the world to employ a higher order of credit strategy in the future than in the past. We must look to the bankers to make prosperity a more orderly affair."

Lionel D. Edie, vice president,  
American Capital Corporation.

"A shift has taken place in the balance of power within the capitalist world, from the industrialists to the bankers. They can, and do, by manipulating gold and controlling the volume of credit, bring about a redistribution of the world's income to the advantage of the creditor class that surpasses anything that mankind has ever yet experienced."

H. N. Brailsford, British economist.

"Ordinary men seem to be getting more and more doubtful of the widely advertised capacity of bankers to administer all of mankind in a big, broad way. I have even heard presidents of great corporations say recently that management will have to emerge more and more from domination of bankers, make them realize what business is, what its functions are and ask them to keep out of management."

Roy Dickinson, editor,  
Printer's Ink.

### I. Central Bank Control

A far-reaching development in business control—which means control of human lives—whole populations—which began soon after the great war, and went forward more or less concealed—has now emerged into the open—namely, the complete, relentless direction of national policy by bankers.

The gravity of this situation is apparent now because this national policy concerns not mere technical matters like banknotes, rate of discount, etc., but actual human beings in relation to food supply, health, hope and the greatest of all rights, the right to work.

Labor has an universal stake in this development, though it can do very little about it. The highly organized, carefully planned, nicely synchronized wage-cutting campaign had its origin in bank leadership, and has been carried out under the guidance of bank heads.

In New York it is an open secret that a member of the firm of Morgan & Company makes decisions affecting the entire foreign and domestic policy of the United States.

Banking is an old trade. To most of

Depression created opportunity to perfect rule long developing. Credit provides tool. No policies being promulgated in the United States without sanction of bank heads.

us, who have not thought much about it, a bank is a place where money is deposited. The banker is merely a trustee of other people's money. He makes his profit by the difference in interest as between what he pays depositors for the use of their money, and what he receives from borrowers for the use of other people's money. This is largely a bookkeeping transaction.

But the foregoing describes banking only in its elementary form. Modern banking is more complex, more significant, more galvanic in its functioning.

Modern banking is an essay in the manipulation of credit. Credit is an artificial value. It is made up of the following ingredients:

Gold—a reserve set up to give stability to the artificial credit structure.

Currency—coin which merely is a medium of exchange for petty, ordinary business transactions.

Promises to pay—which include checks, notes, acceptances, mortgages, and such paper—which form the basis of exchange for the major business transactions.

The peculiarity of this arrangement is its multiplication of purchasing powers. For every gold dollar held in reserve, it is estimated, 10 dollars of credit is put into circulation. A nation with a gold reserve of five billion dollars in reality has at its command 50 billion dollars of credit.

The instrument through which credit works, by which it is massed and mobilized is a central bank system.

In Germany, the Reichbank, private. In France, the Bank of France, semi-public.

In England, the Bank of England, private.

In the United States, the Federal Reserve System, public.

These central banks act as governors of business. Vast sums gravitate to

them. They have influence upon daily affairs all out of proportion to their size. The Federal Reserve Board, in the United States, has more power for good or bad—that is, for more happiness or sorrow—that is, it has more sway over the pocketbook of Mr. Average Man than any other body in the United States. More than Congress. It can govern for a class, or for a class within a class.

The first obvious indication of this awful power came soon after the war—in the deliberate deflation of the farm population. This is no careless allegation. The deflation of whole sections of the citizenry occurred in 1920. In 1924, during the presidential campaign, the Republican Campaign Handbook (page 235), itself declared that the Federal Reserve Board figured prominently in the business. The instrument of (in this case) destruction was the discount rate. Let John R. Commons relate what was going on, at that time, in the central bank. This is taken from Mr. Commons' testimony before the House committee on banking and currency:

"What I wish to say to you is given to me in confidence by a member of the Federal Reserve. I, of course, will not give his name. He and another member of the Federal Reserve Board in 1919 and 1920 understood what they were doing; they were inflating prices and were going to bring about a terrific depression. They knew it. They were economists enough to know what they were doing."

"They protested in the Federal Reserve Board against what was being done by the Federal Reserve Board at that time, knowing the consequences that would follow. They considered for a time whether it would not be better for them to offer their resignations and then give their reasons to the public for resigning at that time. They finally agreed to go along with the system, the majority, and simply to file their reasons in the records of the Commission, so that in case the question was raised after their death, their record would be clear. That is what they did, I understand."

Additional light is thrown upon this important incident by a secret stenographic report of that fateful meeting of May 18, 1920, taken from the Manufacturers' Record, February 22, 1923:

"In closing the secret meeting Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board said: 'I would suggest, gentlemen, that you be careful not to give out any-

thing about our discussion of discount rates. That is one thing we never discuss with a newspaper man. If he comes in and wants to know if the board has considered any rates or is likely to do anything about rates, some remark is made about the weather or something else and we tell him we cannot discuss rates at all. And I think we are agreed it would be very ill-advised to give out any impression that any general overhauling of things was discussed at this conference. You can go back to your banks and of course tell your fellow directors as frankly as you choose what has happened here today, but caution them to avoid any discussion."

Since the stock smash of 1929 additional evidence of the central bank's power has been forthcoming. The central bank did not play a praiseworthy part in the speculative orgy which ended in black October, 1929. The annual report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1930) says:

"For a number of weeks from February to May directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York voted an increase in the discount rate from five to six per cent. The increase was not approved by the Federal Reserve Board."

At least eight months before the crash, the New York Reserve Bank tried to put the brakes on, but the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, dominated by the Secretary of the Treasury, refused to adopt this precaution. Giving full head to speculation, the business ship went down with flags officially flying.

What a contrast this policy sets with that used against the farm population in 1920. These two incidents reveal vividly the justice in the accusation lodged by the English economist Brailsford, when he declares, "by manipulating gold, and controlling the value of credit, the bankers bring about a re-

distribution of the world's income to the advantage of the creditor class."

## II. Private Bank Control

The instrument of control in these cases was the discount rate, that is, the interest rate set by the board for borrowers. A low rate makes money easy, and a high rate makes money tight. One policy encourages speculation; the other halts it. Only central banks exercise this control. But if one scans the make-up of the Federal Reserve Board he can see that the Board, with its advisory council, is made up of private bankers. At one time, there was a good deal of agitation to put a farmer and a wage-earner upon this board.

But bank control of business goes beyond the central bank. It adheres in the power wielded by huge aggregates of capital, called banks, through

Balance-the-Budget ultimatums.  
Discrimination against borrowers.  
Interest rates.  
Invasion of prerogatives of management in setting industrial policies.  
Broadly planning national economic policies.

Striking examples of this power have been, and are being, brought forth, each day of the depression.

The balance-the-budget ultimatum has been worked on the British Empire, the cities of Detroit and New York, and individual corporations. It consists in dictating important financial policies behind a financial technicality. The sovereign state, the sovereign city, in effect surrender their sovereign rights of determining appropriations.

In each instance revealed, the attack has been on social welfare measures. In England, the dole was lowered. In New York, the public works items were severely curtailed. Here is a summary

of what happened in Detroit. This summary is made by one close to the situation:

"There were three instances in which city policy was definitely dictated from the New York banking headquarters. The first when G. Hall Roosevelt, the city controller, also thought that the loans would not be forthcoming unless a very definite curtailment of the city relief expenditures were made. As the result of this pressure, rather than anything else, the Department of Public Welfare was put in the hands of a new man (who, by the way is a very efficient and capable administrator). The net result of the policy has been that the Common Council had to vote an appropriation of seven million dollars relief for the fiscal year 1932, in place of the 15 million dollars spent the year before, and contemplated as necessary for this year. There was definite recognition everywhere that this step was necessary if the city was to secure the needed funds to meet bond payment and salary rolls.

"The second instance involving, of course, a similar application for loans from New York, resulted in a demand that the city budget particularly as it involved municipally owned railways, be balanced. This move necessitated the taking off the street of the city a competing bus line with some 300 busses, the introduction of one-man cars and salary reductions. In brief, the methods of operation of municipally owned plants were dictated from the New York headquarters of the city's creditors.

"The last and most striking instance, is the demand for a balanced budget via the wage cut route. In the city of Detroit this is an extremely touchy subject. Mayor Murphy, the supposedly liberal candidate, has found it necessary to adopt all the devices of the factory manager intent on cutting costs through cutting wages. The police department and the fire department particularly are up in arms and the issue is far from settled. I cannot help but feel some sympathy for the mayor who at this juncture has the support of all the conservative elements in the city and the opposition of all the liberal groups. The opponents certainly could say that he is in league with the big bankers and not with the group which gave him political power. The basic factor in the whole situation, of course, is that his hand is played by someone else, that if city credit standing is to be maintained, funds will have to be borrowed. Before they are secured the creditors demand certain conditions of the mayor and he can do little toward meeting those conditions."

To grasp the tremendous power of private banks over business, consider for a moment the condition of the money market in the building industry—an industry which is conceded to be a key to recovery. The semi-annual survey of the National Association of Real Estate Boards was made public the middle of February. This survey revealed startling conditions in 318 principal cities.



National Housing Association

Within a Stone's Throw of the National Capitol. Where the La Follette Public Works Bill Is Being Discussed. Slums Hold Sway.

In 222 cities loans are seeking capital—men haven't money to do business on, and can't get it.

In 69 cities there is balance between supply of money for loans and demand.

In only 27 cities is capital seeking loans.

In the midst of this unprecedented depression, when deflation of wage-earners has been deliberately manipulated upon an unprecedented scale, bankers sit tight and refuse to cut interest rates.

In only 12 cities have interest rates been cut, but in 67 cities interest rates are rising, while in 209 cities interest rates remain the same.

This appears to contain condemnation of the private bankers beyond any prior revelation. It has been pointed out that interest rates in France are very low, as low as 2 per cent as compared with the prevailing 6 per cent in the United States. France's condition is comparatively stable.

It has been repeatedly shown that the private bankers have been behind the wage-cutting campaign. They have fathered the whole deflation program. They have done little or nothing to prevent the wholesale bank failures. They have up to this writing done nothing to head off deflation. The reason, of course, is that they are making money out of deflation. What is deflation to everybody else is good business to the banker.

While the private banker and his anti-social practices are being considered, we suggest a reading, or rereading of "Lombard Street," by Walter Bagehot. This is a classic discussion of banking. Here is Bagehot's suggestion as to how to handle a panic:

"In opposition to what might be at first sight supposed, the best way for the bank or banks who have the custody of the bank reserve to deal with, a drain arising from internal discredit, is to lend freely. The first instinct of every one is the contrary. There being a large demand on a fund which you want to preserve, the most obvious way to preserve it is to hoard it—to get in as much as you can, and to let nothing go out which you can help. But every banker knows that this is not the way to diminish discredit. This discredit means 'an opinion that you have not got any money,' and to dissipate that opinion, you must, if possible, show that you have money: you must employ it for the public benefit in order that the public may know that you have it. The time for economy and for accumulations is before. A good banker will have accumulated in ordinary times the re-

serve he is to make use of in extraordinary times."

Was this followed by the private bankers in the United States?

### III. Is There a Way Out?

Bankers are powerful and growing more powerful. There is little doubt that their position has been enhanced by the depression, and in particular by the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—for all interests and purposes a government subsidy.

They are in possession of a necessary, highly important social instrument. To

is reported that the Glass bill is designed to accomplish this purpose.

The general objective of the Glass bill is decentralization—a democratization of the bank system. The Secretary of the Treasury is removed from membership on the board. He, it is charged, used the heavy leverage of government credit to dictate policies.

Other measures in the bill are

Changes in member bank reserve requirements.

Proposals for establishing a federal liquidating corporation.

Controls over speculative credit.

Provisions respecting branch and chain banking.

Whether these changes will bring the banking system under social control is not known. It is a well known fact that the Federal Reserve system was intended to serve the nation as a whole, and has been sucked into the swift orbit of speculation, anti-social banking.

### SHADOWS OF FIVE-DIMENSION UNIVERSE

Everybody has heard of Dr. Einstein's four-dimension universe, with time or something else, acting as the fourth dimension inserted mathematically into the familiar three dimensions of space. Now comes Dr. H. T. Flint, mathematical physicist of the University of London, with a theory of five dimensions, all of which he believes to be needed to explain the curious actions of the two electric particles, the electron and the proton, which modern theorists imagine make up the structure of atoms.

Before the Royal Society of London, Dr. Flint explained recently how this idea of a five-dimension universe simplifies the mathematical equations which show what seems to happen to protons and electrons in the real world. Physicists have discovered, for example, that electrons have some of the properties of tiny bullet-like projectiles and some of the properties of waves like those of light; a paradox which resembles the ancient philosophical one of how a human being can be at the same time body and mind.

In his five-dimension universe, Dr. Flint explained, both light rays and material particles like electrons or protons can be expressed by the same set of mathematical equations. It is only the visible, three-dimension pictures of these things that differ, like very shadows that a person can cast with the same solid, three-dimension pair of hands on a two-dimension sheet. Even four dimensions, Dr. Flint believes, may give an imperfect, shadow-like picture of what really exists. In Einstein's four-dimension universe, writers often point out, a burglar familiar with the extra dimension could reach through a locked safe and abstract the jewels without opening the safe. In Dr. Flint's new universe not even a four-dimension safe would be secure.



MAKES MOMENTOUS DECISIONS IN NATIONAL POLICY

Russell C. Leffingwell, international banker, partner, J. P. Morgan and Company. The photograph of this man does not often adorn newspapers, yet he is probably more powerful than the President of the United States. He shapes policies in reference to domestic finance. He is a director in the following great corporations: All American Cables, Inc.; Carnegie Corporation of New York, International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, Mercantile Insurance Company of America, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Ltd., of London and Edinburgh; Northern Pacific Railway Company, and Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation.

dispossess them of it might do more harm to the nation than to continue them in power, but it is not likely that any people will go on permitting the fast and loose playing with human lives, on as colossal a scale, as bankers now are playing.

It has been suggested that bankers will reform themselves. They will rise to social responsibilities. Perhaps. But there is no evidence yet produced to lead anyone to believe that such heights of self-abnegation are to be reached. If we are to trust the current stories and wisecracks which "are going around," the banker mind is a cold, brutal instrument of profit-taking, nothing more. If reform is to be self-reform, it will come very slowly—too slowly to do much good.

The other course is by legislation. It

## COMMENT

By

PRESIDENT BROACH

¶ Owing to ill health, and a large volume of work, President Broach is unable to supply copy for his usual pages.

¶ This is the first time he has missed since the inception of his work on the JOURNAL in January, 1930.

¶ As soon as he is able, President Broach will prepare material to appear in its accustomed place.

---

## DON'T DESTROY YOUR OWN HOUSE

¶ Consider these things now.

¶ Because of the oppression of an unjust economic system, men organize and join trade unions. Through such trade unions they seek a fairer reward for their services. When the union is successful in improving conditions—members loudly applaud.

¶ When the economic system breaks down—unemployment—privation and suffering follow. Then those responsible for the establishment of the trade union sometimes rebel—not against the system—but against the organization that protects their interests under the system. They become disloyal and turn upon the officers who represent their interests. They thus attempt to destroy the very organization created—for their own protection—at a time when it is most needed.

¶ Unless checked, they would destroy the only effective instrument they have to protect themselves and their families.

¶ This is not a new problem. It has been recorded in history since the very beginning of time.

¶ We know—we realize—we understand the situation. This is the third successive winter of unemployment. These are trying times.

¶ Problems confronting our local unions—their officers and members—have increased tremendously. Every ordinary problem has been magnified by the fog of misery through which it is viewed.

¶ We understand the situation clearly. We have been through it. We can visualize it. We know it. Because we are now in close touch with several such situations—we

(Continued to next page)

honestly and sincerely request officers and members to show mutual tolerance, forbearance and understanding.

¶ Our common enemy—the unscrupulous employer—is quick to sense the situation. He has combined his forces. He is resorting to the time-worn fallacious contention—that the way to improve conditions is by drastically reducing wages. He is attempting to reduce wages 25 to 30 per cent, generally throughout the industry and throughout the country. He knows a disorganized and disrupted group is easy to combat. He knows how defenseless such a group is. He tries to aggravate the situation. He instructs his representatives to help create dissension and to destroy us.

¶ What is happening? Our house is being attacked. What are we doing? Are we helping or hurting? Are we fighting or flinching? Are we loyal or disloyal?

¶ If we are to meet this attack we must be united. There can be no two ways about it. All of us must join hands together. Officers must co-operate with members and members with officers. The hatchet must be buried—but not in the heads of members or officers. Co-operation must be substituted for disruption.

¶ We must think first of our organization. It must be maintained—regardless of the cost.

¶ Officers and members have mutual responsibility in these trying times.

¶ Members should be fair. They should understand that officers are having more than unusual trouble these days. They should not forget these officers generally served well in times past, that they are exerting more than usual effort to combat well-nigh insurmountable obstacles, adversities and conditions. Members should make sure of facts before they leap to charge-making and accusations.

¶ Officers should be firm, must be firm, but they should not lose their heads, become bigoted, obstinate, shadow-chasing. They should not think that every sign of opposition is by mutineers, and union-destroyers. They should give careful, honest, factual consideration to suggestions of improvements from members. Perhaps they will result in real advances. Officers should avoid useless battling and arousing of personal animosities. Opposition elements should be invited into the "cabinet", a coalition, emergency "government" set up, and all forces unite to meet the common enemy of unemployment.

¶ Finally, both officers and members should think of the organization first. The union was established out of thought and suffering to win a better and fuller life. No other instrument ever has been invented to aid workers in this legitimate aim. Nor is it likely that any instrument so good as unions will come along soon to take their place. Don't destroy the only thing capable of aiding workers.

¶ The depression has been long. The journey dark, cold, dreary, exhausting. The end is not yet in sight, but we honestly believe the worst is behind us. Don't in the last hard quarter of the march do foolish things, that will destroy all the good that has been accomplished in years of effort.

# O.P.M., Inc., Meaning Other People's Money

By An Old Organizer

HAVING been an active member of organized labor for more than 25 years and in the earlier years having indulged in, more or less, of the usual unenlightened criticism of "Capital" and "Wall Street," I finally, after accumulating a few thousand dollars of the hardest kind of savings, took up the study of modern business, including investment, finance, the stock market and allied subjects, I now feel competent, as a member of that large aggregation known as the public to intelligently criticize the actions of the thing we loosely call capital, capitalists and "Wall Street."

To condemn any large collection of human beings, whether they constitute a race, a religion, a nation, or body of political thought, usually has about as much effect as that of Don Quixote tilting at windmills with a lance. The problem is to find out the dishonest, insincere members of such institutions and effectively advertise them for their crookedness and try to eliminate them from having access to the public's money for their own selfish uses. How many of you members of organized labor, when you had a few dollars to invest, went so far as to investigate the people whom you trusted with your hard earned savings? Did you even know one of the officers of the outfit who sent you such wonderful circular letters and used great skill to show you how safe your money was with them in their enterprise? Or if you confined your "investment" to stock of the company for whom you worked, did you know anything about the different kinds of stock and analyzed the kind they offered you, even if at a discount from the market price?

Now while I do not charge that there is a conspiracy on the part of capitalists or "Wall Street" there are times which we call prosperous during which we are steadily employed at fair wages and when companies do the most of their financing. And during that time the companies through their bankers, brokers and other agents are the most prolific with their prospectuses to try and secure O. P. M. (other people's money).

How many of you "first-time-investors" during the long bull market from about 1924 to 1929 could intelligently read a company balance sheet and, if it was true, come to an intelligent conclusion as to its safety or risk, or prospects?

## High Pressure Sales Racket

If you gave the thing any thought at all it was probably like this. So and so is a strong company, they have been in business a long time and they are certainly safe. That kind of companies do not send out a lot of lurid literature and you probably overlooked them for the literature of companies, new and untried, who made glowing promises of what they WERE going to do, and of course, the big profits for those who grasped the

Shrewd labor official, who is "good enough" to contribute to Wall Street publication, shows how, why and what of banking. Warns public to "get into the know."

present opportunity before you in the prospectus.

Intelligent executives were advised by Mr. B. C. Forbes, in his magazine, long before the big depression which started with the big market break of October, 1929, to get rid of all their notes, bonds, preferred stocks, bank loans, etc., and confine their raising of capital by the sale of common stock, since the public wanted stock, common stock (O. P. M.), on which companies could pay much, little, or nothing at all and the public could not kick since there was no obligation, except implied, on the part of the companies to pay common stock dividends except after all operating expenses, including large salaries and expenses of executives were met.

Mr. Forbes' advice, above, was based on the theory that we had a reverse coming and the way to get your company in a sound position was to have all the capital in it raised by the sale of common stock. Then when the reverse did come, be it mild, of depression or panic proportions, these wise ones who took Mr. Forbes advice could sit back and use O. P. M. as long as the winds of adversity blew, pay nothing for the use of

same and continue to enjoy the large salaries themselves, expense accounts, take care of their friends and relatives with company positions and be as independent as a hog on ice.

The reverse did come and whether you are charitable or severe and call it a depression or a panic, the condition exists today that Mr. Forbes contemplated in his advice to executives.

You may say that the public had access to Mr. Forbes' advice just the same as executives did, but the public, and by the use of that term I mean the unsophisticated public who put up the O. P. M., do not read financial magazines; they are too busy doing their work-a-day duties to be able intelligently to read financial publications, at least that part devoted to executives' uses.

## Expose Fake Integrity

To prove the above contentions, on a large enough scale to impress even those who merely read as they run, I wish to invite your attention to the following letter and answer published in the readers' forum of the Magazine of Wall Street in its issue of the 26th of December, 1931, headed "Investment Trusts":

"Editor, Readers' Forum: I was under the impression that investment trusts were formed by wise, financial people so as to eliminate the speculative element for the unsophisticated buyers of stock. Their judgment and financial acumen were supposed to be something to make their (investment trust) stocks safe, sound, and spread the risk and make a

(Continued on page 166)



From Palatial Offices Stream High-Pressure Sales Talks to Sell Stocks and Bonds.

# Profits Good As Wages Fall, Business Waits

In the course of the debate on hunger relief in the U. S. Senate, Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, arose and said:

"Mr. President, big business in the country has public reviews of business conditions in the newspapers, but it has private agencies which advise it of the actual facts. It does not want the country to know exactly what is going on, and so this double source of information is developed. I have here one of the confidential advices as to conditions of American business in 1931, which says:

"The most challenging economic statistics of the depression are that, in spite of the fact that production volume and wage payments have gone down together to barely more than half of pre-depression volume, the grand total of interest and dividend payments have been maintained higher than for any year prior to 1929. Even the dividend payments of railroads for this year have exceeded those for 1928 and for any previous year in railroad history."

"Mr. President, these million big federal taxpayers in 1931 collected more interest and more dividends than in any year of our history except 1929. This is the confidential advice on the situation given them by one of their own correspondents, one who is able, I have no doubt, to tell the truth in reference to the situation."

This information strikes us as news of the first importance, but it has not been reported by the daily press. This "inside" data is borne out in part, however, by an article appearing in "Business Week" (February 10), showing that 24 companies made more money in 1931 than they did in 1930. Many of these companies are wage-cutters. One, the Auburn Company, with its 251 per cent increase in 1931, is a striking example. Its holding company, the Cord Corporation, is engaged in a bitter attack on the new air pilots' union. The 24 companies are:

Auburn Auto.  
Brown Shoe.  
Copeland Products.  
Detroit Edison.  
Devoe & Raynolds.  
Eastern Utilities Association.  
Endicott-Johnson.  
Fajardo Sugar.  
Firestone Tire and Rubber.  
Glidden Company.  
Hollander (A.) & Sons.  
Kansas City Power and Light.  
Kelvinator.  
Manhattan Shirt.  
Montreal Light, Heat and Power.  
New England Telephone and Telegraph.  
Pacific Lighting.  
Peoples Gas Light and Coke.  
Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco.  
Teck-Hughes.  
Union Bag and Paper Company.

**Curious logic of business system that allows wage-cutting groups to make much money in hunger years.**

cent in excess of failures in the same class for 1928. Hayden, Stone & Company have published the following table:

*Number of Failures of Manufacturing Concerns For Over \$100,000*

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>
1931	471	\$188,598,722
1930	447	151,344,935
1929	331	104,108,363
1928	339	106,602,483
1927	359	138,612,044
1926	321	84,195,987
1925	282	97,786,959
1924	353	205,766,703
1923	383	214,929,790
1922	369	132,790,993
1921	410	162,495,458
1920	230	89,933,982
1919	100	29,644,087

### These Companies Beat 1930 Earnings Records

<i>Company</i>	<i>Net Income</i>	<i>% Incr.</i>
	<i>1931</i>	<i>1930</i>
Auburn Auto	3,579,848	1,018,331
Brown Shoe	1,356,179	1,334,042
Copeland Products	314,411	107,039
Detroit Edison	11,429,135	11,116,667
Devoe & Raynolds	334,590	132,299
Eastern Utilities Association	2,162,198	1,971,016
Endicott-Johnson	*2,580,560	765,268
Fajardo Sugar	226,009	222,817
Firestone Tire and Rubber	4,219,270	1,541,034
Glidden Co.	172,250	†18,635
Hollander (A.) & Sons	542,611	273,625
Kansas City Power and Light	4,516,972	4,030,295
Kelvinator	1,761,709	1,601,016
Manhattan Shirt	102,312	†296,826
Montreal Light, Heat and Power	9,766,921	8,943,584
New England Telephone & Telegraph	11,675,225	11,432,023
Pacific Lighting	8,020,125	7,969,466
Peoples Gas Light and Coke	7,561,582	7,197,072
Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco	36,396,817	34,256,665
Teck-Hughes	3,311,591	3,051,837
Union Bag and Paper Company	112,584	†155,283
United Corporation	18,445,327	16,079,527
United Gas Improvement	34,750,115	32,810,744
U. S. Radio-Television	801,588	365,467

† Deficit. \* 11 Months.

Standard Statistics

### Old Age Averted By Food

Old age is a condition of the blood due to slow self-poisoning of the body. Insufficient supplies of food materials, mineral salts and stimulating gland chemicals are supplied by an aged and sluggish blood system to the organs of the body. So old age was described by Dr. Arnold Lorand, of Carlsbad, Germany, before a recent meeting in London of the Hunterian Society.

By correcting this blood condition, supplying more blood to the tissues and providing this blood with ample quantities of the necessary food elements, including the gland chemicals and salts, it almost always is possible, Dr. Lorand asserted, to prevent premature old age and to make the average man

of 65 look and feel 55 or even younger. The chief practical way to do this, the German expert believes, is by means of diet. The numerous varieties of gland operations supposed to produce rejuvenation he rejects as not likely to be effective. For the sake of long life and vigorous health in old age, he told the London medical organization, the best diet consists of milk and milk products like butter and cheese, brown bread, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. To this may be added a few eggs and fish but only a small amount of meat. Fat meat is especially bad for long life, he believes, since it often fails to digest promptly and thus causes poisonous substances to be set free into the blood. The best kinds of fatty food for a long-life diet, he believes, are the easily-melted fats, like butter and olive oil.

# America Appears to Wake to Housing Needs

THE awful lack of proper housing for a great majority of the American population is beginning to enter the consciousness of American people. This seems a real development and appears to have been brought about by agitation for an extensive public works program in and out of Congress. The La Follette bill calling for an eventual appropriation of \$5,500,000,000 for public works, through loans to states and municipalities, and

**Terrible slum conditions begin to percolate national consciousness. Public works bill aids. La Follette measure introduced as surest way to create jobs and end depression.**

less than \$2,000 per year is hardly capable of ownership of the minimum priced home.

## Slums Increase

At the same time American cities are scarred by blocks and blocks of unsanitary, ugly, disease-spreading slums. Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, head worker of Hudson Guild, New York City, declared recently that more persons are living in basements in New York City surrounded by dampness and filth than ever in the history of the city. Dr. Elliott continued:

"While the new-law tenements have been immensely improved, yet I do not believe that there has ever been a time when people have lived in such bad surroundings as this winter. In spots housing conditions are better, but within the last few years, on account of the depression, the mass of people are going down and moving back into the old places.

"Since I came to New York to live I have never seen people living in such inhuman surroundings. Nothing to make homes has been done for the mass of people, the lowest wage-earning people. I cannot think now of any low-priced tenement that has been erected within the last 25 years between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets, Fifth Avenue and the North River.

"There are a class of people now who cannot pay anything at all of what we might call rents. Not only are more people living in basements and cellars, but they are taking in whole families in small apartments of a few rooms. I was told the other day of a judge who had 425 eviction cases in one day. The situation for the rent-payer, as well as the landlord, is a terrible one."

Prof. Robert S. Lyon, sociologist of Columbia University, has made a strong plea for social housing for single girls and thinks this is a development as necessary as homes for single families.

In the meantime, Dwight L. Hoopingarner, of New York, executive of the American Construction Council, has been pushing a campaign of that organization for sustained building activities. Mr. Hoopingarner believes that a great field for development is social housing "conducted by private business enterprise with the co-operation of public authority." Mr. Hoopingarner has addressed a communication to 1,000 prominent men in the construction industry inviting them to join in a national movement to fulfill the foregoing aim. Mr. Hoopingarner states:

"Although there is a great potential need for the right kind of homes of moderate price for the great mass of American wage earners—a need that was never more than hardly scratched all during the big building boom of the past decade—these representatives of bulk buying power for home ownership do not at the present time have the money to make the necessary cash down payments on homes nor to be able to plan to continue the payments month by month and year

(Continued on page 163)



National Housing Association

A Congested Tenement in the New York Italian Section.

the setting up of a permanent administration of public works, has been introduced. At the same time Senator Wagner, of New York, is pressing for the full use of present government machinery to carry on an augmented program of \$2,000,000,000.

One of the developments in housing brought out by the prolonged depression has been the wholesale doubling up of families in quarters hardly large enough for one. This has taken up the normal slack created each year by the population in the residential field. As a result a tremendous need for new houses for American citizenry is not so apparent, yet many agencies are preparing to make the fact that American slums are widespread and the worst in the world bear down upon sluggish imaginations.

A recent book written by a woman, Edith E. Wood, entitled "Recent Trends in American Housing," has had an unusual reception. This takes a humanistic view of the question of housing. This woman shows that two-thirds of the population are making less than \$2,000 per year, and that it is impossible for these millions to purchase even the lowest priced one-dwelling home. The minimum average for a single house is about \$4,600. The budget of a family making



National Housing Association

Richmond, Va., an Aristocrat of American Cities, Has Its Slum Quarters, Too.

# Cities Continue to Develop Work Plan

THE Co-operative Work Plan continues to engage the attention of local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as an emergency measure to relieve unemployment. Requests continue to arrive at the International Office for handbooks describing the proper procedure to follow in setting up this plan. Important cities which have reported adopting the work plan as an emergency measure this month are Chicago, Milwaukee, Omaha, Phoenix, Washington, D. C.; Charleston, W. Va., and others.

The vitality in the plan when it is properly applied through co-operation of various branches of the industry is revealed by the good results secured in Detroit. L. J. Coons writes: "Due to existing conditions our activities have been confined to a house-to-house canvass. Other repair and small construction jobs have been covered by union contractors which results in 80 per cent of this work being done under union conditions."

Analysis of the figures at Detroit show that more than 100 man days per month have been secured since the inception of the campaign. The following tables are significant:

December	
Jobs completed	200
Received from jobs	\$1,048.00
Cost of material	529.00
Paid in labor	519.00
Jobs from advertisements	122
Jobs from solicitation	81
Roger lights sold	53
Other kitchen units sold	18
Men working on job	21

January	
Jobs completed	233
Received from jobs	\$1,420.38
Cost of material	674.80
Paid in labor	745.58
Jobs from advertisements	161
Jobs from solicitation	72
Roger lights sold	18
Other kitchen units sold	42
Men working on job	19

An extensive campaign has been launched in the city of Milwaukee. The Milwaukee Journal reports:

"A program designed to attack unemployment in the electrical construction industry in Milwaukee County has been worked out and will be put into effect shortly. This was announced Saturday by Edward Hertzberg, business manager of the Electrical Contractors' and Dealers' Association, and Charles Thurber, business agent of the local branch of the Electrical Workers' Union.

"Members of the local union, working in co-operation with dealers and contractors, will go from house to house, soliciting business.

"The plan, part of a nation-wide drive to create jobs, has already been tried with success in other cities."

Serious lag in both public and private construction stimulates locals to new lengths to secure repair and modernization work. Detroit continues in lead.

It is announced in Milwaukee that the plan will be carried on by union electricians.

How union workers can apply the practical psychology of salesmanship in forwarding the work campaign is illustrated by a member of L. U. No. 3, New York City, Adolph B. Wallner. He relates this incident to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL:

"I had to get some small stuff in a drygoods store recently, and as I had never been in this shop before I looked around and noted that four of the six pendants were not lighted. It struck me that the store was rather too small to need six pendants, especially as three of them were bunched on one side. I got the stuff I needed, then casually asked the owner of the store why the pendants were not lighted. He said he did not need so many then—nor at any time.

"I suggested that he have the three of them removed entirely, and the other three arranged in such a way as to give him all the light he desired, and wherever it was wanted. I drew a rough diagram of the store and marked the spots which struck me as most desirable for his purpose. He promptly agreed that the pendants would be more useful in the new arrangements. Therefore, I suggested that he get in touch with the firm for which I was then working.

"You see, this job would have been a two or three day affair, and I figured that if the store owner was satisfied with the job when it was delivered the firm would be benefited, and indirectly the local, through having our members do whatever future work the man needed.

"Well, boys, why not try that stunt yourselves? You have nothing to lose, and you might win a steady customer for union installed electrical work. Go to it! You don't have to be a millionaire to start that kind of thing. Use your eyes and tongue. The average store-keeper is always open to suggestions of ways and means to improve and make his store more attractive; especially will he listen to one who is familiar with the subject being discussed.

"I hope that the above suggestion may start something in your locality, and wish heartiest success to any Brother who will try the stunt."

The United States Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Commerce, have announced the formation of a committee on business co-operation in community development. The headquarters of this committee are in Washington, D. C., at 1615 H St. N. W. Contractors who are reluctant to co-operate with the union might be favorably influenced by communicating with this committee. The emergency is so great that local unions in many cities of the United States have fully co-operated with local chambers of commerce when no unfair barriers have been set up against union activities. The committee on business co-operation in community development states:

"Inquiry has disclosed that more than 50 per cent of the many important lines of materials and equipment produced for construction in 1931 were consumed by remodeling and improvement projects, and it is predicted that a still larger percentage of such materials will be used in this same field in 1932. The annual repair and replacement bill of the United States aggregates hundreds of millions of dollars. A considerable portion of the normal repair and improvement projects has been deferred for more than three years, and there is evidence to indicate that this large field of potential

(Continued on page 161)



AN ALL-ELECTRIC HOSPITAL IN THE WEST.

# Are Utilities Frankly Facing Labor Problem?

YLE W. COOPER, professor of economics, Marquette University, has recently concluded an important discussion of "The Right of a Utility Employee to Strike" in the *Public Utilities Fortnightly*. In view of the fact that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is intimately concerned with this problem, we are sketching Mr. Cooper's analysis with casual comment upon some of his main points.

Mr. Cooper stresses the importance of labor, both technical and craft.

**"While Chase emphasizes the key importance of the technical engineer, it is scarcely less true that the services of numerous groups of highly skilled wage earners in a wide range of occupations are equally essential to the continued functioning of our public utility industries. Locomotive engineers, linemen, workers in central power stations, and repair men for gas companies are only a few typical examples that call attention to the leading roles these employees play in the smooth and uninterrupted operation of the utilities.**

**"The withdrawal of the labor of any of these workers would lead to profoundly serious and possibly disastrous consequences."**

(Editor's note: The technical value of labor in any industry has been underestimated not only in the utility field, but in every other. American industry has given too little credit to the mechanical skill of American workers. If American industry were in the same stage of technical development as Soviet Russia, where workers with craft sense are rare, greater appreciation would be forthcoming.)

Mr. Cooper does not hesitate to assume the role of prophet.

**"There should be no great reason for surprise if efforts become manifest toward making illegal strikes in those occupations where stoppage of work would jeopardize the normal producing and consuming functions of society. . . . Since the utilities are under compulsion by the terms of their franchises to provide continuous service, it is only just that labor, as one of the agencies upon whom this depends, should be coerced, if necessary, into performing its duties."**

## Should the State Persecute?

(Editor's note: This appears irrational. Would it not be more rational to say, that utilities should be willing to set up orderly procedure in the handling of complaints and disputes, and that labor should be expected to submit its issues to rational solution; then if proper solution were not found, the strike would not be considered an attack upon the public interest. But until the utility is willing to set up such ma-

**"Public Utilities Fortnightly," a highbrow journal of discussion, favorable to utility interests, carries discussion of employee's right to strike, by young economist.**

chinery, coercion by law smacks of persecution by the state, in behalf of ownership, of the technical personnel.

Railroad utilities provide such machinery. So does the electrical construction industry, where strikes were more habitual—with unusual successes in arbitration. Later Mr. Cooper comes to this point.)

Mr. Cooper again states:

**"It is well to recognize, in so far as labor unions express an opinion, their leaders will vociferously maintain that the 'inalienable right' to quit work must not be abridged by accepting such a proposal. 'Involuntary servitude,' it will be asserted, is to be established.**

**"'Inalienable rights,' however, are hardly at stake, for the individual right to quit work is not synonymous with the collective 'right to strike.'"**

(Editor's Note: But the utility has collective rights that the individual owner does not have—"corporate" rights to do business conferred upon the utility by state charters—rights to form holding companies, for instance, which hardly is in harmony with the law's intent as to utility procedure.)

## Public-Made Decisions

Mr. Cooper appears certain as to what courts will do.

**"It is not impossible that, on grounds of public interest, the courts would be favorably disposed toward validating legislation which sought to make illegal strikes and lockouts in the utility industries. This requires immediate qualification by adding that such would doubtless be the attitude of the courts, provided they were convinced that public opinion was preponderantly in favor of such legislation."**

(Editor's note: Is this our old friend the Kansas compulsory arbitration law in disguise? Mr. Cooper appears at this point to read industrial history to little purpose, and betrays an unworthy disregard for the spirit of American institutions, but this is only a way-stage in his discussion.)

Mr. Cooper apparently expects a great deal of trouble from compulsory arbitration, as evidenced by the following:

**"If compulsory arbitration, as a concomitant to making strikes illegal, should result in higher labor costs and thereby threaten to encroach upon the 'fair return' that regulation seeks to provide,**

**the utility would be entitled to a rate readjustment permitting increased revenue."**

(Editor's note: This appears to condemn the plan before it starts. Voluntary arbitration in the electrical construction industry, with its almost 100 per cent record of success, costs very little—a trifling sum measured by results.)

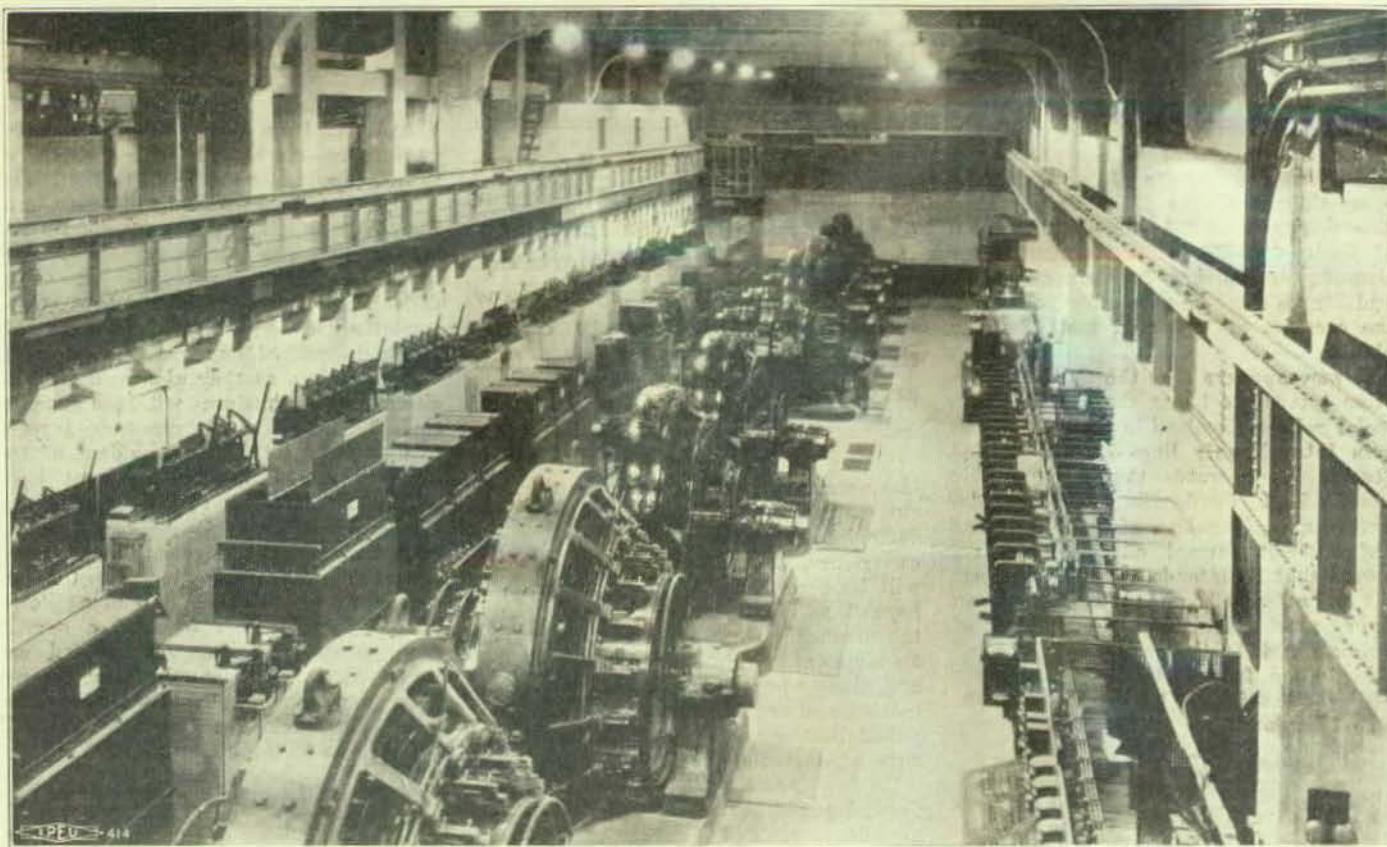
Having weighed the chances for compulsory arbitration, Mr. Cooper turns to a consideration of voluntary arbitration. He concludes from a consideration of the Kansas experience, railroad experience and Canadian experience, that compulsory arbitration is not all that it is reputed to be. He presents the union's position without bias:

**"The decisive majority of the students of industrial relations are convinced that the union is an organization having a legitimate and natural basis, that labor groups organized under their own leadership are here to stay, that ultimately they are destined to play an increasingly important role in the United States and that they are extremely significant agencies for social and economic betterment. Implied in these convictions is the further one that the great majority of workers have a genuine preference for belonging to unions and that when this preference is balked, industry and society, in one way or another, pay a heavy price."**

"One who has observed the functioning of unions knows that they, like business itself, are subject to serious abuses. But these abuses in trade unionism are not inherent. Upon close examination some of them will be disclosed as having their origin in the uncompromisingly combative attitude of management, or in the disorganized condition which characterizes certain branches, for example, of the construction industry. (William Haber: 'Industrial Relations in the Building Industry,' 1930, particularly Parts II and III). Restriction of output, often cited as an abuse peculiar to organized labor, is being better understood as mainly growing out of unemployment and other factors making for insecurity and, therefore, restriction is almost universally practiced by wage earners whether organized or not (Stanley B. Mathewson: 'Restriction of Output among Unorganized Workers,' 1931, largely based upon personal experience and case studies)."

(Editor's note: This is surely—the "scientific, therefore the 'management'" point of view. There is no so-called abuse incident to unions which cannot be traced to a cause—a cause reaching to the conditions under which men labor. If the cause is removed the "abuse" disappears. It would appear to be the function of management to (1) discover the cause; (2) to eradicate it.)

Mr. Cooper invites the utility heads to re-examine their labor policies.



Courtesy New York Central Railroad

This Great Subterranean Generation Station Must Be Manned by Reliable, Skilled, Intelligent Workmen. Thus the Electrical Workers' Union Seeks to Select, Educate, and Make Industry conscious All Such Electricians.

"It may be that managements of most of the utilities now on an 'open shop' basis will not seriously consider entering into collective bargaining relations with unions until the pressure of strikes or the threat of strikes is exerted—and then the fighting spirit of managements will be aroused and calm consideration of the merits of collective bargaining will be indeed difficult. In any event, such union pressure will probably not be forthcoming until union sentiment is more powerful than it is at present, although sentiment is doubtless stronger among some of the large and more important groups than managements realize.

"A reasonable hypothesis is that the 'open shop' status of certain of the utility industries will not continue indefinitely. In the meantime, doubtless a watchful waiting policy on the part of managements is the most that can be expected. However, if such a policy were regarded as compatible with an open-minded attitude toward the possible gains as well as the possible losses resultant from collective bargaining, the most objectionable potential consequences in the shape of strikes and accompanying turmoil could be avoided. It is worth recalling that the support of the outside public cannot be definitely counted on by a utility in every case in dispute. And we have also seen that if anti-strike legislation should actually be enacted, it will almost certainly make room for representation by organized labor."

(Editor's note: The International

Brotherhood has enjoyed contracts over a long period of years with many public utilities, and even with no arbitration machinery as exists in the electrical construction industry. There have been no strikes. This happy condition has been due to two causes: (1) the wise management policies of the utility; (2) and the co-operative spirit of the union. But a "guarantee" for such happy relations lies in setting up the kind of arbitral machinery as obtains in the electrical construction industry.)

Mr. Cooper concludes:

"Strength of unions, particularly in the utility industries, develops a sense of responsibility which affords a better protection to the public than any that can be achieved by coercive legislation."

(Editor's note: This is undoubtedly true, and this measures the new unionism—the ability of the union to recognize the needs of the industry as a whole, and the willingness to forward the industry as a whole. President Broach says:

"Our industry must come first. . . . We have long passed the stage where wages, conditions and hours are our sole concern. The life of the electrical industry is our concern. When depression strikes it, tools get a rest. But our members suffer immediately. The employer can offset the bad year with a good one, but when the worker loses time, it's gone forever. This industry is just as much ours as the private investor's. While he invests money, we invest labor and life. Without our in-

dustry we have no job, and without jobs we have no life.

"When we injure our industry, we injure our jobs, and ourselves. That's why we must look to its health. It must come first. And this implies training of men for leadership of labor policy in all our unions."

Mr. Cooper is to be congratulated upon the content of this discussion, and appreciation should be given to the "Public Utilities Fortnightly" for forwarding such discussions.

When it shall be said in any country in the world, "My poor are happy; neither ignorance nor distress is to be found among them; my jails are empty of prisoners, my streets are free of beggars; the aged are not in want, the taxes are not oppressive; the rational world is my friend, because I am a friend of its happiness"—when these things can be said, then may that country boast of its constitution and its government—Thomas Paine.

He drew a circle that shut me out—  
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.  
But love, and I had the wit to win:  
We drew a circle that took him in.

—Edwin Markham

### In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

# Dramatic Battle On U. S. Air Lines

In another section of this magazine appears a statement of the profits for 1931 of the Auburn Motor Company, a subsidiary of the Cord Corporation. The profits were 251 per cent in excess of those of 1930. The Auburn Motor Company is notorious for its poor wages, and for its extreme open-shop policies in the erection of factories, and assembly plants.

It now appears that the Cord Corporation intends to bring the chaotic, anti-social policies involved in their auto business into the air lines of the United States. It operates the Century Air Lines. E. L. Cord, who likes to be described as a Napoleon of finance, young and without formal education, is reported that he intends to "take romance out of aviation", and that "American wages must come down to the level of Russia's and Asia's."

Mr. Cord forgets that he is dealing with factors in air traffic scarcely involved on land.

Safety of the public.  
Regularity of mail delivery.  
Public regulation.

The Century Air Lines is reported having attacked safety standards. Arizona Labor Journal reports that Arizona citizens are filing protests with the Arizona Corporation Commissioner because Century Air Line planes carry neither two-way radios, nor relief pilots. A serious accident resulted on the Century lines recently when the plane crashed, and eight persons lost their lives.

The U. S. Department of Commerce and the U. S. Congress have taken part in the controversy.

## Arrogant Lockout

One morning in February the Century Air Lines notified its pilots in Chicago that they were through. They were getting only \$300 a month. Cord wanted to cut them to \$200, far below the usual pay. Mr. Cord had the temerity to ask for government air-mail contracts.

The following colloquy took place in the House of Representatives:

"MR. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I rise to call attention to a most novel labor situation existing in the middle west and the far west. It is the first time in the history of labor that airplane pilots have been locked out. It would present a very interesting situation except for the fact of the tremendous dangers to the public involved. The profession of piloting an airplane, and particularly a passenger plane, requires the highest degree of skill and a great deal of experience. Congress passed a law placing in the Department of Commerce jurisdiction over equipment and personnel.

"The Department of Commerce, in the light of experience which we have in this new method of transportation, has promulgated rules and requirements for

Air pilots, most of whom are ex-service flyers, are battling for elementary right of organization. Post Office Department cold to idea of union. Pilots show unusual morale. Safety objectives involved. Cord Corporation arrogant.

commercial aviators, and it is working out, with a few exceptions, rather satisfactorily. Naturally, as we gain more experience, the rules and requirements will be changed from time to time. I hope it will not be necessary to change the present system of regulations. The Department of Commerce must realize and always bear in mind that their regulation and enforcement must be for the public interest and not for the convenience of operating companies.

"A few days ago there appeared in the Capitol a gentleman—I believe he is the president of the Century Air Lines

(Inc.). If I am not mistaken, he had a conference or a hearing with members of the Committee on Appropriations and stated that he would be willing to have his company carry air mails for 50 per cent less than is now being paid to operators having contracts with the Post Office Department. The members of the committee who spoke with him were naturally interested and gave him a courteous hearing, as they always do to any citizen having business with the committee. Then this gentleman—and I refer to a certain Mr. Cord, president of the Century Air Lines (Inc.)—went back to Chicago, called in his pilots, and slashed their wages 40 per cent; and in the course of the negotiations told the pilots he was going to take the romance out of aviation and bring down the salary of pilots to \$125 a month. Imagine attempting to get licensed, experienced, and trustworthy pilots transporting passengers in the air for less than \$30 a week, less than a union truck driver gets in the city of New York.

## Oppose Lowering of Standards

"Then this man announced a lockout, discharged all the pilots, and advertised for new pilots. Many members of the House have taken an interest in this situation and have communicated with the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Commerce has dispatched their inspectors to Chicago and other points to check on the men employed, as to their qualifications. I am in contact with the Department of Commerce and I think we will be able to prevent attempts of this company in getting government inspectors to go to out-of-the-way places and secretly check unfit men. A record should be made, kept, and published of who these men are, because you can readily see the danger of putting inexperienced men in charge of passenger planes, not alone for the passengers, but for the people on the ground below.

"The gentleman who is going to take the 'romance out of aviation,' I am reliably informed, has placed an armed guard in every plane, right back of the flyer. Just what the purpose is no one knows. Imagine the state of mind of a pilot attempting to operate a plane under such conditions. The guards employed are of the usual type and character generally used as strikebreakers or scab guards. Now, some will say that such a statement is exaggerated. I will say that the management of this company presents a very low order of citizen, judging from past performances. Permit me to read a letter written last May by this company in the course of preparation for this strike and in the course of the company's competition with other companies. I have in my hand a photostatic copy of a letter, the original of which is in our possession, written by the general manager of Century Air



HON. FIORELLO H. LaGUARDIA

Representative from New York. Himself in the American air service, fights for fair play for union aviators most of whom also are service men.



POISED FOR FLIGHT

The New Aviation Industry Has Just Begun to Face the Problem of Industrial Relations. Just as Rail Unions Fought Successfully For Safety Devices to Protect the Public, so the New Air Pilots' Organization Fights.

Lines (Inc.), addressed to George H. Pfeuffer, their own terminal manager at Detroit, Mich. It reads

#### Undertaker in Aviation

"Dear Sir: Any number of people, including executives of the Cord Corporation, have advised me that Thompson—

"This is a competing line—  
"is making a practice of telling our passengers who are on the bus with their passengers on the 1:30 schedule that they should ask for refund of their ticket and get out on the first ship, which is Thompson's, and that you have no hesitancy in refunding their money to them so that they can do this.

"I can not understand why it should be necessary for anyone to tell you not to permit this, but rather arrange to offset it and, if possible, give Thompson a dose of their own medicine; but it seems that some one must tell everybody just what to do.

"Why don't you get some good hard-boiled scrapper and ride him on that bus all day long. If he hears anyone making a suggestion to any passenger about Thompson, have this tough beat him up. It was necessary to do this in the early railroad days and also in the taxicab and bus developments and apparently it is necessary for us to adopt this sort of tactics.

"Get after this situation right now and let me hear from you what has been done about it."

"Then it is signed W. F. Bliss, their manager.

"MR. MAAS. Will the gentleman yield?

"MR. LaGUARDIA. I yield.

"MR. MAAS. This is the same organization that was after the air mail contracts?

"MR. LaGUARDIA. Yes, sir. They reduced their pilots, as I said, 40 per cent, and are attempting to bring down licensed, experienced pilots, in charge of human life, to a wage of \$125 a month. This is the same company the gentleman

from Minnesota [Mr. Maas] has investigated and has filed complaints against with the Secretary of Commerce.

"No, gentlemen, Mr. Cord may have taken the romance out of aviation, but he has put the undertaker in aviation; and now I am sure the gentlemen of the House who have and are taking an active interest in the development of aviation will all agree that such conditions must not exist in commercial aviation and that it is quite proper we should advise the traveling public to stay off of Century planes until such time as experienced, competent pilots are replaced on their ships. Mr. Cord might as well know that if he is conducting this strike on gangster-thug methods, as indicated in the letter I have just quoted, and if he expects that citizens paying fares are going to be in danger of being beaten up, according to the written instructions in their own letter, and pay pilots less than the prevailing rate of the profession, he may never hope to have a contract as long as this low type of individuals are in charge of the Century Air Lines or any other operating airplane company. [Applause.]"

#### Two Deaths a Month

Frank E. Ormsbee, business representative of the Air Line Pilots Association International, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has this to say about safety standards:

"In fairness to the pilots involved and especially the Air Line Pilots Association, of which they are members, I believe that the pilots' view should be a little more clearly explained. The pilots are primarily interested in safety. It is not their only concern but their first concern. They have organized in an effort to insure that safety, protection for themselves and the passengers who entrust their lives to the pilot every time they take passage in a plane. The pilots feel that in view of these responsibilities that they should have something to say about the conditions under which they

fly. Mr. Cord does not agree with them in this any more than he does in the matter of their salaries. There are many points which enter into the matter of pilots' salaries that Mr. Cord had not considered, such as the years of training necessary, the physical fitness and examination every six months, the short flying years of a pilot, the hazards involved, etc. The pilots realize this, they have good reason to, for their association has averaged two deaths amongst its members for every month it is old. This is neither romantic nor practical. It is tragic.

"Of the various causes which have resulted in these deaths the Air Line Pilots Association feels that competitive flying is responsible to a large degree. Competitive flying is the result of competitive operating. Competitive operating is due to competitive bidding for air traffic and air mail contracts between air line operating companies. In an effort to underbid each other economy measures that react against the safety in flying results. Lowered morale is one of these very dangerous reactions. The pilots doubt whether Cord knows the meaning of the word."

#### Issues Involved

Mr. Ormsbee points out that (1) average monthly pay of air line pilots flying air mail is descending; (2) average monthly flying hours of air line pilots flying air mail is increasing; (3) average monthly pay of air line pilots flying for independent operators is rapidly descending; (4) average monthly flying hours of air line pilots flying for independent operation have slightly decreased; (5) pay of air line pilots flying for independent operators is far below the average pay received by air line pilots flying for air mail operators.

There are 49 aviation systems doing state and interstate business in the United States, as follows:

(Continued on page 161)

# Labor Department Exposes Bell Policies

THE long-expected report of the U. S. Department of Labor on displacement of workers in the telephone field arrived at a time when financial papers were reporting rising profits of the Bell Telephone system.

New York Telephone Company, a large subsidiary of the A. T. & T., was reported in February to show an increase of 15 per cent in income in 1931 over 1930. The figures:

1931—\$35,323,950 (9.08 a share)  
1930—30,479,028 (9.25 a share)

These large earnings in a year of serious unemployment were not kept up at the same rate upon the entire Bell system. The figures:

1931—\$979,727,721  
1930—1,033,719,716

Due to economies, the 1931 figures were made to yield more net profit than those of 1930. Dials have entered New York City, and many other centers.

The gist of the U. S. Department of Labor Report is:

"By the end of 1930, nearly one-third of the telephones of the United States were classed as dial instead of manual. The telephones of the commercial telephone companies numbered 12,281,816 manual, 5,420,261 dial, and 201,794 unclassified. The dial system is in use throughout the country in tiny, three-line private branch exchanges and in small unattended rural exchanges as well as in the great multi-office exchanges of metropolitan centers.

"The number of operators at the end of 1930 employed by the Bell Operating Companies (which owned 86.4 per cent of the manual and 91.8 per cent of the dial telephones) was 143,979. The average number of calls per operator per month in 1921 (when 2.7 per cent of the telephones had already been converted to the dial basis) was 10,640.8. If the output of calls per operator had remained the same in 1930, the number of operators necessary for handling the calls made in 1930 would have been 213,400—that is, 69,421 more than the number actually in service in the Bell Operating Companies. Similar results are apparent among the independent companies. Complete conversion to the dial system means a loss of about two-thirds of the employment opportunities afforded by manual operation. The period of change to the dial is accompanied by increases in the number of employees of certain classes, but other technological improvements which eliminate jobs apparently more than counteract these increases. Taking 1921 as a basis and estimating the number of all employees necessary in 1930 if the output per employee had remained as in 1921, the net loss of employment opportunities in the Bell Operating Companies alone is 71,844."

Speaking of the character of the unemployment, the report says:

Employment opportunities have fallen off just about 50 per cent since 1921 due to introduction of dial telephones. Bell profits leap.

"Technological changes have most noticeably affected the telephone operators; but the output of the industry is,

of course, a joint product of the work of all classes, and a well-rounded view requires inclusion of all, and especially of the classes most directly concerned with the installation and maintenance of plant equipment. The machine switchboard is under the care of the central office installation and maintenance men. The dial system requires alterations also in connection with those parts of the plant which are in charge of the groups known

(Continued on page 161)

## TELEPHONES, TELEPHONE CALLS, AND PERSONNEL OF A SINGLE-OFFICE EXCHANGE NOW 98 PER CENT DIAL

Item	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Telephones:						
Manual	18,644	20,042	380	478	487	466
Dial			20,880	22,173	22,045	22,450
Average number of calls per month:						
Local exchange	3,368,989	3,575,102	3,438,496	4,195,446	3,953,536	4,019,404
Toll	60,321	65,302	73,381	87,540	83,007	93,177
Personnel:						
Experienced switchboard operators	214	244	186	157	123	120
Operators in training	74	35	1	—	6	4
Central office installation and maintenance men	13	13	29	19	18	25
All employees (all classes):						
Male	102	155	147	115	123	118
Female	307	297	213	179	166	160
Total	409	452	360	294	289	278

## CHANGES IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, BELL OPERATING COMPANIES, 1921 TO 1930, AS MEASURED BY PRODUCTIVITY IN TERMS OF TELEPHONE CALLS (UNWEIGHTED)

Class of employees	1921	Number of employees		
		Actual	On basis of increase of telephone calls (80.13 per cent)	Estimated employment opportunities
Operators	118,470	143,979	213,400	—69,421
Central-office installation and maintenance men	11,441	23,373	20,600	+2,764
Line and construction installation and maintenance men	22,497	32,686	40,524	+7,838
Cable and conduit construction and maintenance men	6,363	12,174	11,462	+712
Other classes	59,059	109,942	108,003	+1,939
Total	218,730	322,154	393,998	+71,844

\*Decline due largely to protective wires by cabling.

## CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR OPERATORS, AS MEASURED BY PRODUCTIVITY IN TERMS OF TELEPHONE CALLS (UNWEIGHTED), IN SELECTED EXCHANGES AND COMPANIES

Exchange or Company	Per cent of dial telephones after change to dial system	Per cent increase in telephone calls during transition period	Number of operators			If operators had increased in same ratio as calls	Estimated number	Loss in employment opportunities for operators* per cent
			Before change to dial system	After change to dial system	increased in same ratio as calls			
No. 1	84.4	*14.7	33	15	28	13	46.4	
No. 2	96.7	10.9	60	27	67	40	50.7	
No. 3	100.0	53.1	33	16	51	35	68.6	
No. 4	100.0	134.2	42	24	98	74	77.5	
No. 5	11.3	171.4	119	270	323	53	16.4	
No. 6	100.0	13.8	166	66	189	126	66.7	
No. 7	72.5	26.2	99	75	125	50	40.0	
No. 8	100.0	48.0	169	80	250	170	68.0	
No. 9	100.0	60.6	154	94	247	153	61.9	
No. 10	100.0	30.7	228	114	312	198	63.5	
No. 11	100.0	24.0	165	15	205	190	102.7	
No. 12	100.0	114.0	127	19	272	253	103.0	
No. 13	100.0	33.8	213	95	285	190	66.7	
No. 14	98.0	19.9	288	124	345	221	64.1	
No. 15	95.6	34.6	455	111	612	501	81.9	
No. 16	100.0	46.4	232	17	340	323	105.0	
No. 17	100.0	23.0	456	182	561	379	67.6	
No. 18	100.0	12.1	591	310	663	353	53.2	
No. 19	70.0	50.5	740	500	1,114	554	40.7	
No. 20	48.0	18.3	2,705	1,656	3,200	1,546	48.3	

\* Decrease.

† Large displacement due to small proportion of toll calls.

‡ Large displacement due to specialized nature of business.

§ Small displacement due to part-time and similar labor policies and to recency of change to dial.

## Labor Esteems Battling Senators

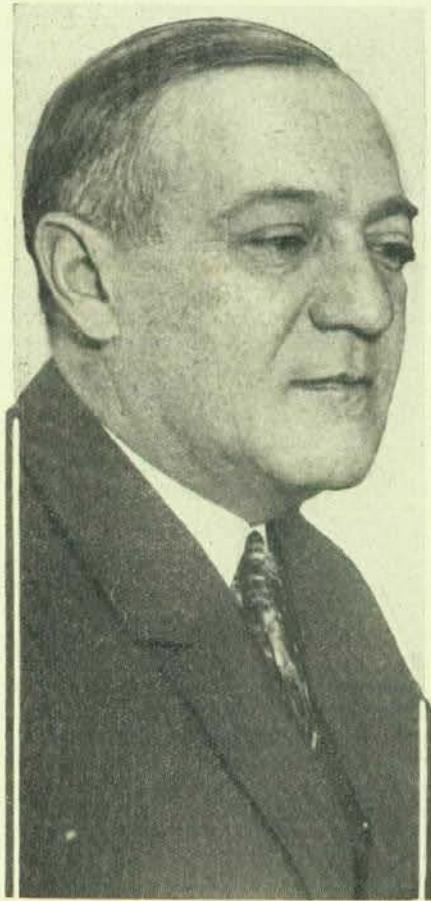


SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

*Great moments of history are not all frozen in the unchangeable past. Contemporary life may surrender as stirring hours as ever decorated the annals of by-gone days. Such was the historic debate in the U. S. Senate on unemployment relief. No clearer issue as between dollars and lives was ever drawn by steel-bright orators, as the contrast between banker doles and hunger doles, was pictured. The men whose photographs appear upon this page led the brilliant attack on dollar defenders.*



SENATOR COSTIGAN



SENATOR WAGNER



SENATOR BORAH

# Japan Has Economic Plan Under Despots

By WILLIAM HABER, Michigan State College

**J**APAN—upon whose tiny islands world attention is riveted—is a strange mixture of modern and medieval tendencies. Controlled by a few rich families, this nation offers examples of planned economy and public ownership.

Harold B. Moulton's book, *Japan, An Economic and Financial Appraisal* (the Brookings Institution, 1931, \$4.00), is published at a time when far-eastern problems, especially those in China and Japan, lead in world interest. In nearly 650 pages the author presents an economic history of the "hermit kingdom," a wealth of factual material which makes possible an appraisal of the economic system in Japan and enables one to judge the soundness, from the economic point of view, of the current policies which Japan is following in China and Manchuria.

Before 1868, Japan was a feudal state, totally divorced from any relations, economic or otherwise, with other countries. For a period of more than 200 years all foreigners save the Dutch, and the Chinese, were excluded and Japanese citizens were forbidden to leave the country under penalty of death. She possessed no industries except small scale handicrafts. She had no ocean going ships, no commerce. Her agriculture was primitive, her population underfed. In the brief period of 65 years Japan doubled her population, completely transformed her economic organization, became a highly developed agricultural and industrial nation. Her extensive foreign trade made her a world power of first importance. Now, somewhat staggered by her own power, hard pressed by increasing population and internal economic problems, Japan seeks to dominate the far eastern economic zone. In this effort she has come into open conflict with China in Manchuria and with the western powers at Shanghai.

#### Economic Planning Central

The forces behind the rapid and phenomenal development of Japan differ from those operating in western nations. The United States, Great Britain and other modern industrial nations lacked a central plan. Our economic progress resulted from scattered activities of individual competitors in search for profits. But the pioneer leaders of modern Japan laid down a centrally directed program of economic development long before the idea of national economic planning became familiar or popular. The Japanese government fostered industrialism, its participation in the economic development of the kingdom was active not passive. The leaders set up a series of national objectives, political, social, economic, and then proceeded in a systematic fashion to develop the ways and means for reaching the ends in view. The reasons for this role of government are found in the absence, at the begin-

**Few fabulously wealthy families control destiny of 60,000,000 Japanese people. Public Ownership a habit with latest of industrial nations.**

ning of the new era, of a private business class, a national banking system, or private capital. If rapid advancement were to be achieved, the government needed to assume an active role. Mr. Moulton's pages indicate how aggressive this role has been and to what extent it directed the economic life of the country.

#### Public Ownership and Control

The government has performed the function of the private enterpriser. It provided capital to private industry, it entered business of its own account either to develop new industries, or to set the pace for private industry to follow. It studied the economic institutions of other countries and adapted them to the special requirements of Japan.

As a result the Japanese Railway trunk-lines are nationalized, although private ownership of local systems and feeders are permitted and even subsidized. The telephone and telegraph system is a government monopoly, nearly 50 per cent of the forest lands are publicly owned and conducted (together with the private forests) on the basis of a progressive national forest policy. The government Monopoly Bureau is the sole dispenser of salt, camphor and camphor oils and tobacco. The merchant marine has been heavily subsidized. In the field of mining the government employed foreign engineers, imported and installed the latest machines, and operated all the principal gold and silver mines, and two of the most important coal mines in the country. It established model silk factories, cotton and woolen mills, cement and glass factories between 1870 and 1890. These ventures were eventually turned to private operators. The government played a similar role in the development of the iron and steel industry. It financed private firms in the sugar industry. The guiding principle followed by the government was to go as far as necessary to achieve the desired results. In some cases this meant actual pioneer work in starting up industries, in others assistance and loans to private organizers and in still others government ownership and operation. A considerable fraction of the Japanese public debt, the loans made in other nations, arose out of the need of raising funds for these extensive government operations. Not a small fraction of the government revenues come from industries operated by the government.

#### Became Modern

These developments made Japan a modern industrial nation. The population of Japan proper in 1930 was 64,395,000, an increase of 15.1 per cent since 1920, and the population of the Empire was 90,395,000 in 1930, an increase of 17.4 per cent since 1920. Over 27,000,000 were classified as workers. The aggregate wealth increased 54.6 per cent and the per capita wealth 39.8 per cent between 1913 and 1924.

The social consequences which followed this industrial expansion have not all been desirable. The position of the agricultural population has been greatly improved. Universal education is prevalent throughout the kingdom. Manhood suffrage is achieved and women suffrage "is inevitable." On the economic side, economic insecurity, slum housing, child and woman labor, low wages and paternalism exist side by side with handicraft industry. Labor legislation passed in 1926 regulates the hours of labor for women and children and conditions of work. But 12.8 per cent of the workers are under 16 years of age, 53.0 per cent of the textile workers work from 10 to 12 hours a day, although the average length of the working day is 9½ hours. Until recently, unemployment has not been an important problem. This has been due to the rapid increase in industrialization and the payments of dismissal wages by employers. The payment of such dismissal wages is a survival of the old feudal relationship between workers and employers. "The strength of this feeling," states Dr. Moulton, "often results in employers paying wages to workers on strike." This practice of paying dismissal wages has come to be looked upon as a means of preventing a system of compulsory unemployment insurance. In recent years unemployment has been increasing. During the 1921 depression nearly 300,000 workers were jobless. During the present crisis the figure is much larger.

#### Union Movement Grows

The union movement has been slow in getting started in Japan but growing rapidly. Mr. Moulton cites a membership of 330,000 in 1929. The number of labor controversies have been increasing at a rapid rate. The government attitude toward labor organization has been one of vigorous opposition. Only after 1924 has there been a liberalization in government policy, but unions do not possess a definite legal status and have to overcome a reactionary employing class.

A review of Japan's industrial development emphasizes that the pressure of an increasing population upon limited resources is Japan's biggest problem. To find an outlet for this population has

(Continued on page 168)

# Japan's Labor Movement Small But Active

COUNT CARLO SFORZA, former Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister to China, recently declared in a syndicated article that one reason for Japan's military invasion of China was the growing industrial impatience at home. Though he did not mention Japan's labor movement, he no doubt had labor developments partially in mind. He says:

"The present aggressive policy of Japan toward China is essentially the policy of the militaristic and reactionary clans at the moment in power; and that many and important elements of industrial Japan are not at all sure that such a policy is likely to serve the essential economic interest of the ever-increasing Japanese people. The present Japanese policy is a policy with two ends in view; one of prestige abroad, to please the military tendencies of the clans in whose hands are the imperial army and navy; and another one, not so loudly admitted, which tries, by means of the old trick of patriotic adventures, to stem the tide of the democratic revendications which in Japan are beginning to question even the authority of the Emperor and which smile at the old legends of his divine origin."

In considering Japan's labor movement it must be borne in mind that with all its ambitious industrial development, Japan, with its 60,000,000 people, is primarily an agricultural nation. Japan supports its huge population on tiny islands by means of a scientifically developed rice industry. It is said that Japan deserves the world's admiration for the way it has progressively increased its rice production to keep up with its ever-growing population. This synchronization of production with food demands is said to be drawing rapidly to an end, and must account for Japan's overflowing of its own boundary into neighboring countries. Silk is its principal export commodity.

## Cities Harbor Unions

In cities, especially Tokio, the labor movement has been somewhat on the increase. It is among the industrial workers in motor car factories and other modern plants that the unions have been able to establish a hold. Authorities place the number of unions in Japan at about 700, of all types, with about 350,000 total membership. This readily can be seen as a very small part of the industrial population which is fixed at about 5,000,000, making the organized workers about 7 per cent. The so-called left movement in Japan is very small in strength. To indicate the diminutive size of Japan's labor movement, it is enough to know that the only electrical workers' union in Japan is in Tokio, with a membership of about 475.

The labor movement has been increasingly making itself felt in Japan. There were about 1,000 industrial conflicts in

**Strikes have been on increase. Industrial unrest cited as one reason for military invasion of China.**

the year 1931, an increase on former years. This has been due, it is believed, however, to the world depression. It should be remembered that Japan has few social welfare activities. Some of the unions pay unemployment benefits. Unemployment has been greatly on the increase. It has been fixed as high, including workers on part-time, as 1,500,000 unemployed men. There is no social insurance. Wages have been progressively declining. Japan's unions are inclining toward fantastic methods of protest. Sometimes miners strive to reach reforms by locking themselves in the mines and refusing to come out. Sometimes organized workers go on hunger strikes. These unusual procedures appear to the Westerner as mere boomerangs incapable of accomplishing any real industrial reform. Little machinery has been set up by industry to take care of industrial disputes, although there are instances of arbitration of strikes. Police are active against the strikers. The old industrial struggle, the same the world over, appears to be going forward in Japan.

## American Factories Established

The picture is made familiar to American workers by the fact that a good deal of American capital is invested in Japanese cities. General Motors has a factory in Tokio where there was a strike

not long ago. It is said that American capitalists have about \$400,000,000 invested in the islands. As has happened in Europe, where American capital has been invested, the open shop rather than the union shop has been promulgated.

Japan is not a country where one would expect much social protest. There is a great deal of regimentation. The people are inured to accepting authority without question. The wealth of the rich is vested in a few hereditary groups and the hocus-pocus of royalty is mixed up with modern industrial psychology. Though one would expect Japan more than China or India to accept organization as an inevitable part of modern industry, the movement seems slow of development.

I went to Europe, said my friend,  
Expecting wonders rare  
To open vistas without end,  
And lay the future bare.

Paris, of course, would be in style;  
And Berlin, London, Rome,  
Would show me something more worth  
while  
Than anything at home.

And then to hear them cheer a crown,  
Or praise some rusty thing  
That the dark ages handed down,  
Was—was astonishing.

"Travel," by William Griffith

## In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.



China Is a Pacific Nation. Here Is a Class of Students—Some of Them Old Men.

Labor

# Country Doctor Makes World His Debtor

By H. E. Kleinschmidt, M. D.

FIFTY years ago, on March 24, 1882, one of the greatest mysteries that ever puzzled mankind was laid bare. In a small room in Berlin were gathered wise men of science, eager yet very skeptical, as scientific men should be. On the platform, a small, near-sighted man was reading through his spectacles a medical paper held so close that his whiskers brushed it. He was not used to the limelight; his papers quivered and his voice shook a little. Modestly, yet surely, he described certain tedious clues he had followed and how these had at last led to the discovery of the real villain in the age-old tragedy called tuberculosis. When he sat down to await the challenges of the wise men, the room remained silent. Eyes began to turn to a certain professor, the most famous of them all. But he who had destroyed many a crack-brained theory in the past, silently put on his hat and walked out!

To find the beginning of this trail that led to so important a discovery, we must go back a few years to an unromantic village in Prussia called Wollstein.\* "Doktor Robert Koch" read a sign on one of the ordinary-looking dwellings, and there lived a serious-minded young medico who soothed the babies' colic and prescribed headache powders for the farmers' wives 'round about. But these labors interested him little. His spare moments he spent mostly in his back room fooling with a microscope his good wife, Emmy, had given him on his 28th birthday. As a youngster, Robert wanted to be an explorer—how he loved to watch the big steamers at Hamburg, where he studied at the medical school! But here he was in a stupid village trying to satisfy his hunger for adventure by spying out the secrets of germs. He had, indeed, heard of the great discoveries made by Pasteur in Paris and of Lister, who was making surgery safe by putting the germ theory (which is no longer a theory) into practice. He had heard, too, that Pasteur was being laughed at because he said that some day even consumption would prove to be a germ disease. But none of this work did he see at first hand.

#### Turned Laughter Into Admiration

Working with home-made apparatus and with no one to guide him, Koch, the country doctor, puttered on with his slides, test tubes, and his little menagerie of experimental animals, greatly to the disgust of the good Frau Koch. Not until he had discovered the germ that causes anthrax, a deadly disease of cows and sheep, and proved it to the doubting professors in the universities, did anyone know that this Koch was anything more than a slipshod Jack-of-all-diseases. But that gave him his chance.

\*See the more complete story of Koch, by Paul DeKruif, "Microbe Hunters."

**Early diagnosis campaign of National Tuberculosis Association recalls magnificent "detective" work of Robert Koch, who isolated tuberculosis germ. He laid foundation of modern battle against foul class disease.**

Good friends persuaded him to give up the country practice and come to Breslau, where he could work in a real laboratory. His good work there attracted the attention of the government and soon he was called to Berlin to do his experiments with the help of almost ideal equipment.

Great was the interest in germs in those days. All sorts of foolish theories were being hurled about. Some said that one super-germ causes all diseases and others that many kinds of germs may cause a single disease. In the midst of such confusion, Koch held stolidly to the belief that every disease has its own definite microbe, or germ. But to prove that was not so easy. In the laboratories, germs were grown in bottles of liquids called media and it was impossible to capture a single germ in a bottle without other germs getting in, too. As each germ increased its own particular family by producing others, the bottle soon contained a hopeless mixture which no one could separate.

#### Accident Aids Discovery

Here, chance or good luck or just the trick of noticing simple things played in Koch's hands. He was looking one day at the surface of a boiled potato that had been lying in the laboratory for some days. It was spotted with little droplets of different colors, gray, yellow and violet. "These spots," he

said, "must be collections of germs," and so they proved to be—each was a pure colony or culture of one kind of germ. He reasoned that when germs fall on a surface of solid food, they can not travel around and get mixed up with germs of other sorts, as is the case when they fall in a liquid medium, but that they stay put where they fall, wax fat, and reproduce in number, all clinging together like an affectionate family. At least he would try out the idea. He made a medium of beef broth (excellent food for germs) and gelatine. When this mixture cooled, the gelatine set and made a solid surface on which he could transplant and grow germs in pure cultures.

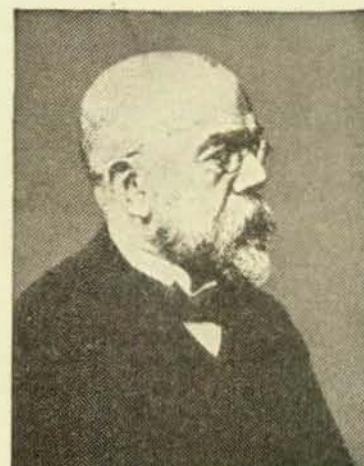
Now he was ready to hunt out the trail of tuberculosis. Dr. Cohnheim, one of Koch's friends at Breslau, had already found that one could give an animal tuberculosis by injecting into it a bit of consumptive lung. From a poor fellow who had died from tuberculosis, Koch obtained many of the little, yellowish swellings called tubercles. These he ground up and liquified. "If there are germs in this stuff," he said, "they must be very small," for days of searching with his microscope ended disappointingly. Then he tried staining the glass slide on which the tubercle stuff was smeared. Sure enough, blue-colored rods of infinitesimal size he saw in thousands. But he did not rush to the telegraph to tell the world—not this cautious German!

Merely finding germs in a dead body does not prove that the germs cause the disease. So on with the hunt. Koch injected a drop or two of the liquid obtained from tubercles in guinea pigs. After a few weeks, the pigs lost their friskiness, refused their carrots and sickened. As one after the other died, Koch examined them and always he found them peppered with the little tubercles. And always he was able to find in the tubercles the same blue-stained rods. Still this canny detective insisted that this was only a clue—he must prove that these germs alone and no other are the actual cause of the tubercle.

#### Dogged Thoroughness Shown

Somehow, he could not get the tubercle germs to grow in pure culture on his beef-broth, gelatine tubes. "They must have finicky appetites," he thought, "and will eat only the life fluid of animals." So the detective once more turned inventor and made a gelatine medium with serum, which is the liquid portion of blood. When the gelatine had set, he streaked a speck of tubercle material on it with a sterilized wire and set it into the incubator, which he kept at the same temperature as that of a living animal. Two weeks passed and no change. But on the fifteenth day,

(Continued on page 162)



ROBERT KOCH

The German Doctor Who Discovered the Tubercle Bacillus

# Three Cities Unite in Educational Club

By L. PAUL KRUMLAUF, L. U. No. 461

MEMBERS of three locals of I. B. E. W., namely, Locals No. 461, Aurora, Ill.; No. 117, Elgin, Ill., and No. 701, Wheaton, Ill., are working together in an educational society. The society was organized for the sole purpose of education in a modern way on all modern electrical machines and equipment. The members are of the belief that the electrical worker must keep abreast of the times by receiving instruction on the new equipment in the market. Through the formation of this society it is possible to get this modern data direct from the manufacturer through the engineers who are working on the improvements of the apparatus in the electrical field.

The old method of education for the worker was to have a regular night school with the old fashioned dry theory being put before the men by an instructor who knew his theory but was not familiar with the practical field. The instruction was rather dry and the interest of the members in such a class was continually running astray from the subject. Under this new plan the man presenting the subject is an engineer who is working with his equipment every day and illustrates his equipment with moving pictures after which he goes into detail about his subject with theory and blackboard illustrations and drawings. Through this method the men retain the data in better shape and are a good deal more interested in the subject as it is new, practical equipment they are dealing with, and they look forward to the next meeting.

An example of modern equipment studied is the selsyn. The selsyn is a small electrical instrument for transferring mechanical energy to a remote location. The old method was to have a complicated arrangement of gears, rods, levers, pulleys, belts, etc., with a cumbersome means of protecting this arrangement if it was carried to any great distance. There was always that possibility of the rods being bent, joints getting rusty, etc. With the selsyn all that is necessary to run between the point of transmission and the receiver is a conduit containing a possible five wires. These wires may even be run in the open in some locations.

#### Instrument Described

A selsyn is a self-synchronous instrument similar to three-phase induction motor having a shuttle-wound rotor with definite poles, with windings being connected through slip rings to a single-phase A. C. line for excitation. The stator is wound with a three-circuit distributed Y connected winding. Voltages are induced in the three elements of the

**Aurora, Elgin and Wheaton adopt Chicago plan of keeping journeymen constantly informed of electrical advances through post-graduate club. First session reported.**

stator winding by induction, the amount depending upon the displacement of the rotor.

Two instruments are necessary in a simple selsyn system. One is used as a transmitter and the other as a receiver. The same phase of an A. C. line is used to excite both rotors. With this exciter line closed to the rotor circuit and the stators of the two machines interconnected, the receiver rotor will assume the same position as that of the transmitter. If the transmitter rotor is turned in either direction, the receiver rotor will assume the same position at the same time.

The single-phase current in the rotors induces voltages in the three legs of each stator. These three voltages are unequal and vary with the position of the rotor. When the two rotors are in exactly the same positions, the voltages induced in the transmitter stator are equal and opposite to those induced in the receiver stator; that is, they are balanced: therefore no current flows in either stator winding. If, however, the transmitter rotor is moved from the original position, the induced voltages are no longer equal and opposite, and current flows in the stator windings. This current sets up torques in both rotors, but the transmitter rotor is being held and the receiver rotor is free to turn, therefore it assumes the same position as that of the transmitter.

The selsyn draws but a small amount of current and is hooked up to the line for continuous operation; if, however, the voltage should be cut off and the transmitter rotor moved in the meantime, the receiver rotor will assume the same position as that of the transmitter.

as soon as the current is again put onto the line.

These machines must never have a displacement of more than 20 degrees only for a short time or else the machine will be burnt out due to excessive heating, due to excess voltage being induced into the stator winding.

Where the distance between the selsyn units is short the impedance in the wiring between the units can be neglected. However, when the resistance of the wiring becomes comparable with the resistance of the stator winding, both the magnitude and phase angle of the stator current are affected. This change reduces the torque output which can be obtained from the instrument. For this reason, in long systems the resistance of the interconnections is made as low as practical and selsyn units are used with stator windings of high value of impedance.

In these long runs the matter of exciting voltage also becomes a problem due to the IR drop. Since the torque output is proportional to the square of the excitation voltage and change in internal phase relationships in the system creates dangerous circulating current, means must be provided to remedy the situation when excitation must be supplied at long distances. The terminal voltage can be raised by inserting a small auto-transformer in the line to take care of the voltage drawn. The change in internal phase relationship in the system can be taken care of by inserting a balancing impedance in the rotor circuit of the nearby unit.

The selsyn system in commercial field has three main functions, they are, remote signaling, remote control, and transmission of synchronous power.

The recent lecture on the selsyn system was given by Mr. L. L. Ludwigsen, an engineer for the General Electric Co., through the co-operation of the Electrical Maintenance Society of Chicago.

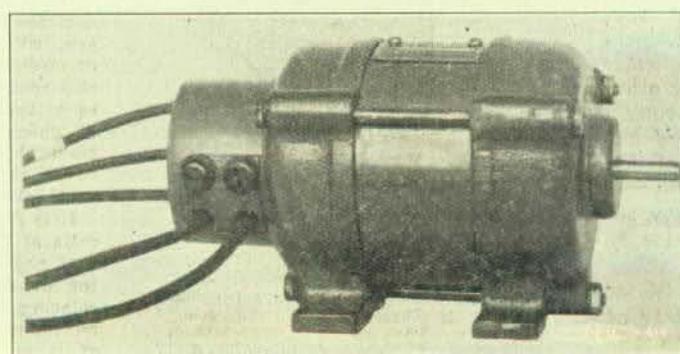
Co-operation is being received from the Chicago society and the officers of our society which composes considerable territory.

The officers for the ensuing year are:

Vice chairman, Walter Dixon, Local No. 701; secretary, L. Paul Krumlauf, Local No. 461; treasurer, W. J. Mielke, Local No. 117. Executive and arrangement committee: A. C. Fitzgerald, Local No. 461; Percy Gould, Local No. 117; E. Govig, Local No. 701. The chairman for each meeting is appointed the previous meeting. The society meets once a month and alternates between the cities in the territory.

The membership of our society is very enthusiastic about the method used in instruction

(Continued on page 166)



MODERN APPARATUS SURVEYED  
Model No. 2JD55B1 Selsyn Generator

# Interest Grows As Public Works Lag

THE federal construction program is not being pushed with the same fervor as it was pushed in 1931. At the same time, local workers manifest more interest in public works, measured by the growing number of inquiries at the International Office.

Workers employed upon federal projects have certain well-defined wage rights under the law. This law has now been reenforced by an executive order. Union members can aid in the enforcement of the law by notifying the International Office immediately of violations.

The "Prevailing Rate of Wage" law is just as strong as the local labor organizations make it. For instance, a contract is let for a Veterans Hospital at Butte, Mont., and the contractor comes from Memphis, Tenn.; let us say the plumbing, heating and electrical work is let to a contractor from Philadelphia. The only way the international organizations have of assisting in the carrying out of the intent of the "Prevailing Rate of Wage" law is for our local organizations, business managers, job stewards and individual mechanics who are employed to send in to this office the proper information as to whether they are paying the "prevailing rate" on that job.

In the past there have been many violations of this law. The Department of Labor, Treasury Department, War Department, Veterans Bureau and Navy Department have had claims where there have been violations of the "Prevailing Rate of Wage" law. In many instances the methods used are criminal. The Labor Department after many weeks and months of controversy sets a "prevailing rate of wage" scale for a particular job; we often find that the contractor is using a double set of books, having the men sign for the scale set by the Department and actually paying them many dollars less a day than the scale set. Other cases have been unearthed where the wage has been paid to the mechanics on the job and witnessed by officials of the government and later on the men had to return some of the money in another envelope. Another subterfuge by contractors is to pay one or two men the "prevailing rate of wage" scale and then call the other group of mechanics laborers or helpers when both groups are doing practically the same work. These and many other violations have been forcefully brought to the attention of the officials of the government; in fact the abuse of the "Prevailing Rate of Wage" law became such a scandal that it was necessary for the President of the United States to issue an Executive Order.

If it were not for the activities of organized labor the "Prevailing Rate of Wage" law would not be worth the paper on which it is written. All of the protests and claims that have come

**Members told what to do to protect interests under the law. Inquiries grow at this office. List of federal structures given.**

to our attention have been brought about by the activities of the trade unionists; men who believe in fighting for their rights and in many cases against terrific odds.

This law has been in effect for about a year. Much good has been accomplished by it; but there is still a lot of hard work ahead if we are going to be successful in having the intent of this law properly carried out. When the government starts a building operation such as a postoffice, hospital, army or navy encampment, I would suggest that your local union through its business manager in conjunction with other organized trades wait on the general contractor and find out from him what he is going to pay on the job. When you get this information if you find there is going to be a violation of the "Prevailing Rate of Wage" law through your local unions notify your international organization.

The executive order gives the con-

tracting officials of the government authority to revoke contracts when it is proven that the "Prevailing Rate of Wage" law is being violated.

Everything possible here is being done to prevent any further violation of this law.

In filing protests through the union, statements from men working on the job in the form of an affidavit or a letter over their signature, should be secured; also forward a list of local contractors who are paying the scale in the vicinity of this government operation. With this information in our hands it is possible to make an intelligent protest and at the same time it prevents an unnecessary duplication of effort.

If the spirit of the executive order is carried out many "fly-by-night," "hijacking," dishonest and irresponsible contractors will rapidly disappear from the federal construction field of operation.

It is necessary to be alert and on the job to prevent any further violation of this law. Union labor has had the able assistance of United States Senators and Congressmen along with other public spirited organizations in trying to prevent the abuse and violation of the "Prevailing Rate of Wage" law known as the Bacon-Davis Act.

President Hoover's order follows:

## Executive Order

### Stipulations For the Payment of Prevailing Rate of Wages in Public Building Contracts

In order to effect the purposes of the act entitled "An Act relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia by contractors and subcontractors, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1494), it is hereby ordered that in all contracts within the terms of said act there shall be added to the stipulation required by said act the following stipulations:

It is expressly understood and agreed that the aforesaid wages shall be paid unconditionally in full not less often than once a week and in lawful money of the United States, to the full amount accrued to each individual at time of payment and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account.

It is expressly understood and agreed that for the purpose of said act every person, while performing work of a laborer or mechanic on the public work covered by this contract, is to be regarded as employed as a laborer or mechanic by the contractor or subcontractor, regardless of any contractual relationship alleged to exist between the contractor or subcontractor and such laborer or mechanic.

It is understood and agreed that the payrolls of the contractor and all subcontractors and agreements made by the contractor or subcontractor or any other party relating to the employment of laborers or mechanics, or the performance of the work of laborers and mechanics on said building, and to the wages or compensation to

(Continued on page 157)



JOSEPH S. McDONAGH

Legislative Representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Through a Congressional session of extraordinary difficulty, and a year of stirring problems, Mr. McDonagh has carried unusual burdens successfully.

# A. F. of L. Relief Plan Likely to Stand

**D**EFEAT of La Follette-Costigan Relief Bill—supported by heads of 100 A. F. of L. unions—is regarded as only a temporary setback for comprehensive program of relief promulgated by labor. The program presented to President Hoover, Vice President Curtis, and Speaker Garner is fundamental. The complete program follows:

A real national emergency has been reached. It calls for profound consideration and the application of practical remedies. The destructive consequences of wide-spread, continuous, distressing unemployment have reached an acute stage. Relief of a most definite and adequate nature must be supplied in order to relieve hunger, distress and human suffering. The economic causes responsible for the creation of this situation have been operating for several years. As a result industry is to a great extent paralyzed. The financial structure of the nation is greatly impaired, credit

**Constructive measures laid before President and Congress, though given temporary setback, too fundamental to miss enactment. Strike at every type of unemployment.**

facilities have become inadequate, confidence has been destroyed and a state of mind bordering on hysteria prevails throughout the land. The great working population of the nation and those dependent upon them have suffered most of all. Financial losses and impairment in credit values are not as disastrous in effect as the losses which millions of working men and women have sustained as a result of unemployment. Life and living, in the fullest sense of these terms,

depend absolutely upon the exercise of the right to work and upon the enjoyment of the opportunity to earn an income required to maintain a decent American standard of living.

Because the representatives of organized labor are thoroughly conscious of the acute suffering and distress which prevail in all communities, we have assembled in Washington, the Capital City of the Nation. The gravity of the situation made such a deep impression upon the executive council and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor that they deemed it imperative to meet, consider the emergency which has arisen and give expression to the demands of the unemployed, numbering more than eight million, that work opportunities be created and that relief, so urgently needed, be immediately supplied.

(Continued on page 164)



BEFORE WHITE HOUSE DOORS

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor Demands Direct Federal Aid For the Jobless.

International Newsreel Photo

# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
Labor

Volume XXXI.

Washington, D. C., March, 1932

No. 3

**Anti-Injunction Bill—Vital** Notwithstanding the fact that the major goal of labor in this country is jobs and bread, other important aims of the movement must not be lost sight of. Among them none is more vital than relief from injunction abuse. Happily labor's anti-injunction bill has been introduced into Congress, is being pressed from a united front, and has a chance of passage—culminating a struggle of nearly 14 years.

So flagrant has been the abuse of the injunction weapon by employers and unfriendly courts that public opinion has been outraged; eminent lawyers have become indignant at the extra-legal depredations of short-sighted jurists, and have rushed to the defence of a system of justice so undermined, that it appeared to be breaking down; the two major political parties have answered the swing of popular opinion and pledged relief through legislation. The Norris-LaGuardia Bill has arrived against this background of shifting opinion.

The forces opposed to the injunction bill—which is described as seeking to do what the Clayton Act of 1917 was intended to do—are professional anti-union agitators—the counsel for the National Manufacturers Association, and for the League for Industrial Rights. The latter—a secret, heavily financed organization—as Mr. Donald Richberg and Colonel Easby-Smith, distinguished counsel for labor, told the House Judiciary Committee—has sought to reach an extra-legal goal. For more than 20 years, Mr. Walter Gordon Merritt, for the League, has striven to build an excrescence upon equity courts forging an alien instrument to make legal acts of labor a crime, and to try these ordinary acts without jury trial, and without proper hearing, as though they were crimes. The League has written into equity law a long chain of opinions that undermine not only labor's rights as labor, but labor's rights as American citizens under the constitution, and of Anglo-Saxons under an age-old legal tradition. The League has all but triumphed. The Norris-LaGuardia Bill cuts it off not only from perfect success, but takes away the sweetness of past triumphs.

For this reason, a long, secretive, bitter and dirty struggle to defeat the anti-injunction bill has taken place. The method used is hypocritical. Mr. Merritt's friends in Congress appear to bow to outraged public opinion, and grant the principal aims of the bill, and then by means of amendment and revision, write into the bill phrases upon which unscrupulous judges can render new decisions that will further weaken unions,

and further advance the anti-social goals of the League, and its concealed constituency. Up to this moment they have been completely defeated.

## For Better Industrial Relations

If the Norris-LaGuardia Bill becomes the law; if it accomplishes what is intended; if jurists respect the spirit as the letter of its mandate; if injunction abuse ceases; and if labor is accorded the same right to organize as other groups—we can expect to see better industrial relations.

The injunction was used to hide the mistakes and delinquencies of management. By its stupid operation of mine, factory and transportation, management allowed such conditions to exist as to provoke workers into strike. Management then rushed into court, asked for an injunction and defeated the worker. Without this one-sided, unjust legal weapon, placing the community behind its mistakes, management will be forced to adopt modern, scientific methods of business operation, or suffer the consequences.

With modern science of management, developed as it is, with the intelligence of American workers such as it is, with the experience of industry as it is, with the mind of the public what it is, there is no excuse for the backwoods, sixteenth century conditions, which exist in coal, motor, telephone and other industries of this enlightened nation.

## United States, Incorporated

The issue of baby bonds by the U. S. Government suggests many interesting developments. It suggests again that the nation, controlled as it is by finance, still cannot get along without the common people. The American people—the wage-earners—are important, if for no other reason, than that they may be kept like cows to be milked. The celebrated saying of the greatest Secretary of the Treasury, that two per cent of the population should own most of the wealth, because the two per cent gave employment to the other 98 per cent, hardly fits the present occasion. Perhaps that is the reason that the greatest Secretary of the Treasury has passed on to pastures new, leaving a staggering public deficit behind.

At any rate, the picture of a United States, Inc., with the citizens as stockholders is not hard to visualize. It was so during the great war, and it may become true again. The great shortcoming, of course, in the present set-up, is that only non-voting stock is being issued. As far as owners of bonds go they have nothing to say about corporate policies. The financiers thus far have had that say. They have had it for ten wild years now, have by their cruel, anti-social, inefficient management, all but wrecked the credit system and, with it, the nation. And yet they are well on the way of being rewarded for their mistakes.

We know this is *les majeste*. We are aware that bankers do not like to be told that they are rotten managers, and that, if they were in public office, they would be deserving of impeachment, or if they were in industry, they would be fired. They would rather pretend that it was the greed of the 50-dollar-a-week clerk which brought the proud nation to the brink of destruction, and not their own culpable, unpro-

fessional merchandising of adulterated stocks and bonds, and their speculative orgy. They don't like to be told that the least that the common people can ask of their masters is management of finance, and industry in such a way that the minimum of food, clothing and shelter will be provided for all. Forty per cent of the rich American nation is in want.

**Record of One Utility** To those apostles of the new in industry we recommend the 1931 Report of the Detroit Edison Company. This is, in one sense, an old-fashioned public utility. That is, it has not adopted many of the so-called modern improvements, to which many utility companies are devoted. For instance, it is an independent company. It has no holding companies, nor far ramifying subsidiary systems. Its yearly financial report is intelligible to the uninstructed, and its financial transactions sane and conservative. It has no customer stock ownership high pressure salesmen. But most significant of all in these trying depression years, the Detroit Edison Company, in the automobile metropolis, where unemployment has reached frightful dimensions, made a larger net income in 1931 than in 1930, *without reduction in wages and without wholesale layoffs of employees*. Savings were made in maintenance items. In short, the high-powered devices of some corporations appear to be liabilities rather than assets—that is, when viewed from the angle of labor, the public, and the consumer.

It is notable that domestic electric consumption did not fall off in Detroit—though there was a serious reduction in the number of customers. More appliances, especially refrigerators, were purchased.

It would be hard to prove that the wage policy of the utility had a direct relation to these auxiliary facts, but that wage policy does fit into the general principle, namely, maintained purchasing power means maintained business, maintained consumption, and continuing profits.

**Building Industry Trends** The wage-cutting campaign, which began two years ago with edicts from large New York banks, has reached the building trades. Already cuts have been instituted in several large cities. The campaign is being pressed at a time just prior to the termination of many agreements, but what is more important, it is being pressed at a time when all classes of construction show a staggering decrease—even public construction.

Whether this throttling of a pivotal industry to a point of almost general paralysis is induced by a "strike of capital" is not known and may never be known, but a veteran labor leader (not of this organization) said recently: "The bosses have leveled a pistol at our heads and commanded us to take cuts, or starve."

Any rapid acceleration of building construction after wage-cuts become general should, therefore, not be taken as a sign that wage-cuts make prosperity. It should be remembered that most construction has been dammed up for months, and when the barriers break, and capital says "Go", figures will show a climb. That climb could have been taken without cuts, if bankers had so chosen.

The residential field remains the least developed. But impetus to this type of construction depends upon several factors.

First, revival of buying power among millions, now forced to double up in small quarters. This means employment at good wages.

Second, easing of credit—lessening of mortgage charges.

Third, general rise in wage standards.

Fourth, government co-operation with private interest to eliminate slums.

To builders, we recommend a remarkable article (General Building Contractor, January, 1932) by Thomas S. Holden, vice president, F. W. Dodge Corporation. He says:

"The change in trend of population growth is a challenge and an opportunity. We have always relied upon the methods of the frontier trading post and the mining camp to build the towns and cities of America. We are not satisfied with the results. We should not mourn the passing of a dying era, even though the transition to a newer and better one is a little painful. We can rebuild our cities and towns into civilized communities if we will only have the patience to plan intelligently and pay as we go.

"In short the opportunities for the contracting business of the future are not dependent on haphazard speculation, but will be built on sound demand, sound financing, and sound business practice. Contractors equipped for large-scale operations, and prepared to co-operate in community enterprises, will maintain front rank in the profession."

A stabilized industry is the aim.

**Man-Power** The military mind is the seediest mind in captivity. It thinks by rote. It worships precedent. It has no gift of initiative, resourcefulness and intelligence. This was true in the great war. Men, who no longer rode horses, still wore spurs. Again the Japanese military crowd demonstrates the inability of the military mind to adapt itself to new conditions. Japan's military machine before the battle of Kiangwan was reputed to be the best in the world. But it was only the product of the slow-workings of the military mind. Japan's military clique did not initiate anything new, it merely imitated the Prussian military crowd and tactics. It equipped its soldiers with heavy boots. These heavy boots stuck in the mud of Kiangwan, and made the Jap infantry an easy prey of the skilled Chinese marksmen.

Brigadier-General Henry J. Reilly states: "But a nation must always remember that when the day comes that it believes their machines can be substituted for infantry made up of millions of its male citizens, that day it faces defeat by some nation whose manhood still will fight." True. But what has General Reilly and the other militarists done to make America's man-power fit to fight? If they were wise, and wisely patriotic, they would be out today fighting for (1) federal aid to give food to millions of hungry American men; (2) high wages that America's manhood shall not be undermined by malnutrition; (3) good working and living conditions that American manhood might have something to fight for, when attacked.



## SHOULD THE TEACHERS TAKE THE CUT?

**W**AGE earners are not the only members of American society who are suffering from the pay-cut persecution. Office workers and professional people find that their wages are being brutally slashed, and these citizens being mostly unorganized, have no effective means of expressing their indignation or of combatting this dangerous tendency.

Among the professional groups placed in a very difficult position are the teachers. The teachers, luckily, are organized, in many cities, into the American Federation of Teachers, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L.

An organization, chiefly women, whose employer is the public, cannot very easily call a strike as a method of enforcing its demands. The teachers' chief weapon must be their ability to arouse public sympathy.

When cities and counties find their revenues shrinking and realize the necessity for paring the budget, instead of reorganizing the government, lopping off its unnecessary expenses, and generally making it more efficient, some of our governmental groups have taken the short and easy method of slashing the salaries of their employees, among them the teachers. In other places, such as Chicago, there have simply been no funds to pay anyone. Sometimes teachers have had to accept payment in "scrip", which actually amounts to a considerable wage reduction because if they must turn this paper into money, it has to be done at a reduction from the face value to compensate public spirited bankers for the trouble of holding the scrip until the city or county can redeem it.

### Increased Classes

And in other ways teachers are being burdened almost beyond endurance. They tell of being overloaded with classes, and of the classes being crowded so that it is impossible to give personal attention to students; of long, weary night hours spent correcting an avalanche of papers; and of petty persecution by superintendents who are little Mussolinis with their "discipline" and "rules."

We, perhaps, do not realize why we should be called upon to take an interest, except a purely sympathetic one, in the teachers' troubles. Their troubles, however, have a very important effect on the lives of our children.

The function of a teacher is to teach. A child, even a bright one, cannot learn much by conning over the pages of a book. By demonstration, explanation, and much tactful persuasion, the teacher must not only make the child remem-

ber and believe that two and two make four, but make him understand why this is so and why it is important for him to know this. If the teacher has 40 or 50 budding intellects to guide and a large number of such facts to impart in a limited period of time all she can do is work her hardest and trust to luck that some of them will get it.

The child, then, loaded down with "home work," tries to get his parents to help him and the parents have to assume part of the burden that the overworked teacher was not able to carry. Of course some parents are not good at this at all and very few of them are as good as the teacher could be if she had time for individual attention to her pupils. It leads to confusion in the mind of the child, a dislike for school, and a great inequality in education.

### Must Keep Up Appearances

Let's not add to the difficulties of that overburdened teacher the smouldering indignation that anyone feels who has to take a cut in pay. Perhaps you have never tried to keep the attention of two score active children through a school day, nor tried to instil some information into their unreceptive brains; but if you have tried it with one child, or two, you know it takes lots of mental concentration. The teacher's own mind must be free from worries. She has invested her money in from two to four years, or more, of college training; her pay is perhaps \$100 or \$200 a month; she has to dress neatly and well, to make a good impression; she has to live in the way the school board thinks a "nice" young woman should, and in the summer time when she is not drawing pay she is frequently expected to take college courses or travel to increase her own education. It is very important that the person who teaches your children should be able to give herself to her work in a happy spirit and you should do everything you can to make this a possibility.

"The present economic situation has hit the schools about as hard as it has hit anything, not from necessity but because the depression is a propitious time for the enemies of the schools to launch an attack on the public school system which they have been preparing for years," according to Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary-treasurer of the teachers' organization. Mrs. Hanson says:

### Attacks Made

"The schools are the teachers' business and they should be about their business.

The group within the school system which knows what the situation in the schools is and which suffers under it is the rank and file class room teacher.

"Chicago is a conspicuous example with its teachers unpaid for many months. Chicago has occupied so large a place in the spotlight that it has covered up in the public mind the condition in other places. Not so conspicuous but equally important in showing the trend are scores of other communities. In Racine, Wis., salaries were cut, teachers were removed summarily after 20 years' service with loss of pension, married women teachers were eliminated.

"In Detroit, salaries were cut and the teaching force reduced. In Buncombe, N. C., teachers have had half-pay for two years. In Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, teachers have waited for two years for their full pay. In Memphis, Tenn., the teachers have been asked to contribute one month's pay. In South Dakota one school board had the bright idea of advertising for bids for the job. A girl willing to work for \$60 a month got it. And so on ad infinitum. These are but random selections, but they indicate what is going on in every section of the country.

"The taxpayers' associations, composed of large taxpayers, are showing a great interest in education, that is in educational curtailment. They are, however, showing the intelligence to organize and are getting some results. It is to be hoped that the teachers will show an equal intelligence to organize to resist them.

"The only way to save the schools is through organization."

Fifteen new locals of the American Federation of Teachers were organized during the past year and a further organizing campaign is on in some localities. They ask the support of the organized labor movement. Selma Borchardt, legislative representative of the union, lists the following advantages which labor can help the teachers to secure:

"Teacher tenure by law.

"A salary worthy of the contribution the profession is making to the community.

"A sufficiently large teaching corps to reduce the size of classes so as to make true teaching possible rather than grinding out class work as factory products are ground out.

"An opportunity to participate in the management of school affairs. Organized labor contends that the teacher who

(Continued on page 163)

## A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF EGGS

By SALLY LUNN

AS my husband and I were driving through the country last Sunday, we noticed an attractive farmhouse with a sign in front of it, "Fresh Henney Eggs, Four Dozen—\$1."

"We need some eggs," I said, quickly.

He turned the car into the driveway.

No one was in the yard, so he volunteered to go inside and get the eggs for me.

"Two dozen ought to be plenty," I said, "and if they are fresh, they are a bargain at the price."

However, when he came out, he had not two boxes but four. It seemed that two dozen sold for 60 cents and he thought four dozen for \$1 was a much better bargain.

"What on earth will I do with all these eggs?" I asked.

"I know you'll find plenty of ways to use them," he replied.

Of course he is right. The eggs are at present in the ice box, where they will keep perfectly for two weeks at least and by that time I am sure they will be all gone and we will be wishing we had more of them.

The housewife who doesn't appreciate what a fine food eggs are and what a bargain they are at 25 or even 35 cents a dozen is not using her intelligence and her cookery skill. French women, noted for their thrift and splendid cooking, frequently serve a delicious omelette as the main dish of a meal, in place of meat. When cleverly seasoned, served with an appetizing sauce of finely chopped meat or vegetables, garnished with green parsley, the omelette is almost a complete meal. But the cost is much below what you would pay for the same amount of nourishment with a meat dish.

Eggs have the further advantage of being very easy to digest. In whatever way they are served, eggs are a good source of efficient protein, the food that makes energy and growth, and some of the minerals and vitamins needed for building the body and keeping it healthy. In this connection, the yolks are much more important than the whites. Never throw away egg yolks, if you have any left over when baking a cake. If they are placed, without breaking, into a cup, and a little water poured carefully over them, yolks may be kept for a day or so in the refrigerator and used for cooking. They may be added to scrambled eggs or omelettes. Boiled custard may be made from yolks. Many sauces and salad dressings have a basis of egg yolks. Or, if you do not expect to use the yolks in any of these ways, slide them carefully from the cup into salted boiling water, turn down the fire, and poach for 15 or 20 minutes until hard cooked. Then the crumbled yolks will make a fine garnish for salads or creamed vegetables, or may be used in sandwiches for the school children.

Eggs play an important part in the diet of invalids suffering from digestive troubles and they are equally necessary

for growing children, because they are easy to assimilate and contain so much valuable nourishment.

Here are just a few of the many ways that eggs may be prepared in meals for the whole family. Many of these recipes are recommended by the Home Economics Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## Poached Eggs

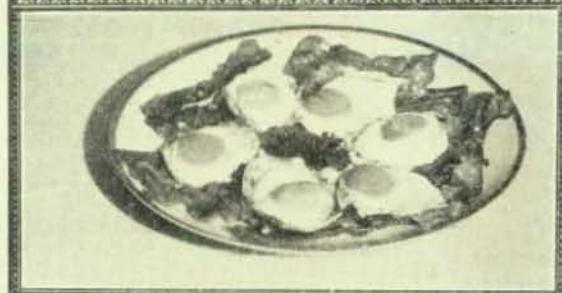
Into a shallow pan with about two inches of boiling salted water, slide eggs which have been carefully broken into a saucer or cup, one or more for each person. Remove from fire, cover and let stand about five minutes. Remove eggs, one at a time, by slipping under them a perforated spoon. For breakfast, the eggs may be placed on slices of plain buttered toast. For a luncheon dish, try sprinkling one side of the toast with a little grated

(If vegetable shortening is used instead of butter, use 1 teaspoon salt.)

Divide butter into three portions. Beat the egg yolks and lemon juice together, add one piece of butter, and cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture begins to thicken. Remove from stove, add a second piece of butter, and stir rapidly. Then add the remaining butter, and continue to stir till mixture is completely blended. Add the salt, cayenne and boiling water. Return to

## Eggs

Photographs by courtesy of the Home Economics Bureau



The golden brown omelette is turned onto a hot platter.

Fried eggs and crisp bacon will tempt appetites.

cheese, placing the toast under the broiler till the cheese is hot, then placing an egg on each piece of toast and dressing it up with a dash of paprika. With a creamed vegetable or buttered, chopped spinach, this is fine. Even a dinner version of poached eggs is suggested, under the name of Eggs Benedict.

## Eggs Benedict

Toast slices of bread, or split and toast English muffins. Place on each piece of toast a thin slice of cooked ham or crisp cooked bacon, and on top of this a poached egg. Cover with hot Hollandaise sauce and serve at once.

## Hollandaise Sauce

4 egg yolks	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons	Dash of cayenne
lemon juice	pepper
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup boiling water

the double boiler and stir till the sauce thickens.

Hollandaise sauce is frequently used with fish and with such vegetables as cauliflower, broccoli or Brussels sprouts.

## Fried Eggs

Fried eggs are not always prepared as they should be. Use a skillet containing bacon grease or other fat, moderately hot. Break in the eggs and cook slowly. If you wish the eggs cooked over the top, dip up the hot fat with a spoon and pour it over the yolks until a coating is formed. Another way to accomplish this is to add a teaspoonful of water after the eggs are in the pan, cover closely, and the steam will cook the tops of the eggs. To turn the eggs without breaking the yolks is difficult.

(Continued on page 163)

# CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

## LARGE POWER TRANSFORMERS

During the past ten or fifteen years the average capacity of large power transformers, i.e., those above 500 kv-a., has increased considerably as has also the operating voltage. Within the same period transmission systems have increased both in size and voltage and have become much more complicated. This, with the present tendency toward interconnection of systems, has made available at any point of the average transformer, and way beyond that existing or even contemplated a few years ago. As a result, the problem of building large transformers to withstand short-circuit forces, under sustained primary voltage, and without external reactance, has been added to the problems of design.

The circular coil transformer is built to withstand the mechanical forces of direct short circuit. The design is based upon the fact that the forces on a coil carrying a current tend to cause the coil to assume a circular form, with the result that there is no tendency for distortion due to radial forces in a coil already circular. In addition to this and other inherent advantages of the circular coil, the cores used with transformers are designed to support the winding with minimum bracing against the forces tending to displace the coils, which may total many tons, even to moderate size transformers.

The ventilation or cooling of transformers has been the subject of much study. As a result of special arrangements of the coils and core to limit the heat generated at any given point, as well as the advantageous location of oil ducts, hot spots are practically eliminated. The uniform heating not only results in an economical design but means that the transformer will have a longer operating life, because of the fact that the insulation and the oil are not subjected to temperatures which produce undue aging.

Thoroughly cleaned conductors are insulated with wrapping of treated hemp paper. Herkolite insulation is used to isolate and support the windings from each other and the core. This material is formed from treated paper by steel molds or mandrels under high pressure and temperature. Its electrical and mechanical strength is extremely high.

The transformer tank must not only serve as the container for the transformer and oil, but must be of such mechanical construction as to withstand the handling incident to shipment and installation without developing leaks or becoming mechanically strained. The engineers have found that only by welding all seams is it possible to produce a satisfactory transformer tank. In addition to this, of course, variations in design are necessary to accommodate the radiation requirements of different types on self-cooled units to about 10,000 kv-a. and radiators for larger sizes.

The oil conservator is standard equipment for practically all power transformers over 500 kv-a. It absolutely prevents moisture entering the main transformer tank, prevents sludging of oil even under extraordinary severe load conditions and, by maintaining the main transformer tank completely filled with oil, eliminates the possibility of an explosion of air and oil

vapor in the transformer. An additional and very valuable feature is the fact that insulations, such as cotton, paper, fibre, etc., deteriorate much slower when the conservator is used.

### Application

The Type BT ammeters, milliammeters, and voltmeters are readily applicable on automobiles, motorcycles, motorboats, yachts, aerial craft, small direct-current switchboards, farm-lighting panels, battery chargers, constant-potential systems, rectifiers, radios and experimental work. The current consumption of the voltmeters is exceedingly small for instruments of this type. The BT instruments are ideal for experimental work in schools and laboratories, where an instrument is needed that will give accurate readings and withstand overvoltages, short circuits and rough usage.

## TYPE U RECORDING AMMETERS AND VOLTMETERS

### Switchboard and Portable

#### Application

These instruments are intended for purposes where recording instruments that are easily operated, light in weight, comparatively low in price, and reasonably accurate, are required. Type U instruments permit central stations to secure at a reasonable cost, records which would otherwise not be taken on account of the expense.

**Service Voltage.** An instrument on the service end of each feeder provides a record of actual conditions. The type U voltmeter is light, easily set up, and transferred from one feeder to another, thus furnishing a number of records at minimum expense.

**Customers' Load Curves.** A type U recording ammeter is the simplest means for obtaining the load curve of a prospect's or customer's plant, from which maximum demand, load factor and diversity factor can be quickly approximated. A type U three-wire ammeter is particularly useful for this purpose on three-wire loads.

**Station Curves.** Mounted on the station or substation switchboard, type U instruments will give records of the variation in current and voltage.

**Settling Disputes.** During recent years recording instruments have come into extensive use in settling disputes with customers. The records often disclose the use of power at unexpected hours. The type U instrument, because it can be installed easily and quickly, is particularly adapted for such service.

**Other Uses.** There are innumerable uses for a recording instrument of this character. Locating leaks and theft of current, determining most economical hours for operating generators of various sizes, checking up the distribution of loads between units, and many other uses suggest themselves to every central station man.

#### Operation

The instrument consists of a solenoid and core acting on an arm that carries the recording pen, and a continuous strip of paper moved uniformly by a clock mechanism. To overcome the slight friction of the pen on the paper, the solenoid is made

powerful in its action. Its action is controlled by a heavy spring, which minimizes inaccuracies due to slight errors in leveling. The energy consumed by the voltmeter, including its external resistor, is 30 watts. The energy consumed by the meter is 7 watts, thus adapting it for use with ordinary current transformer, for currents higher than the current rating of the instrument.

**Accuracy.** It should be noted that the purpose of the records divides the accuracy requirements of recording instruments naturally into two classes. For applications, accuracy is the prime requisite, and extreme accuracy can be maintained only by a rather expensive instrument. There are many purposes, however, where simplicity of parts and ease of manipulation, such as in type U instruments, are more important than extreme accuracy and instruments designed on this basis result in considerable lower cost.

**Adjustments.** Simple spring adjustment is provided to set the zero on the ammeters. On the voltmeters, which are made with suppressed zero, this adjustment varies and the readings above the middle of the scale. For the lower half of the scale an additional adjustment is provided in the form of a counterweight, pivoted on a separate shaft, which is picked up by the main movement and serves to keep the scale more nearly uniform at the lower end.

#### Construction

**Dashpot.** A dashpot damps the action of the instrument on fluctuating current or voltage. On circuits not subject to excessive fluctuating the oil can be left out of the dashpot.

**Case.** The instrument is contained in a metal case having a glass window for observing the movement of the pen. The standard instrument is adapted for either switchboard mounting or portable use. The hinged handle makes it convenient to carry the instrument about and the lug can be used for hanging the instrument on a wall for temporary testing or while being stored in the instrument room.

The lug and handle are detachable and are removed when the instrument is mounted on a switchboard.

**The Pen** is of the V-point type familiar to operators of graphic recorders.

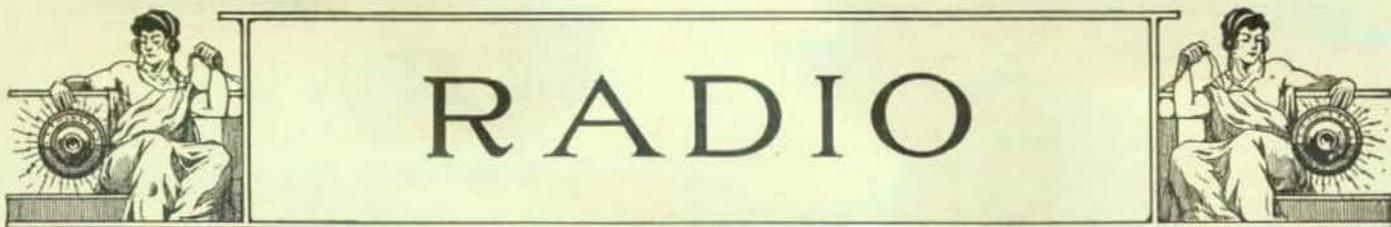
**A Glass Ink Reservoir**, which holds a supply of ink sufficient for three weeks or more of ordinary use, feeds the ink into the pen as used.

**The Ink** is furnished in liquid form, specially prepared for use with the pen and paper supplied. A small clip inside the instrument case serves to hold the ink phial, style No. 174005, so that the ink is always on hand when wanted.

**The Record Paper** is furnished in 16-foot rolls, ruled for a speed of one inch per hour; and the 32-foot rolls, for a speed of two inches per hour. A roll is sufficient for eight days' record. The time markings are half an inch apart and the capacity markings agree with the calibration of the instrument used. The paper is 3 1/4 inches wide, scale 2 1/2 inches.

**The Paper Driving Mechanism** is a pair of sprockets driven through gearing by a standard eight-day clock mechanism. The

(Continued on page 166)



## RADIO COMPANIES HOLD TELEVISION SURPRISES

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Mem. I. R. E., Mem. A. I. E. E.

FOR something more than a year we have been told that radio television is just around the corner. Indeed, the writer is not so sure that he has not been responsible, along with many other radio writers, in spreading such gladsome tidings. Writers, after all, unless they are writers of fiction, do not originate their facts. They simply gather the information which others supply, or at least make possible.

At this time, therefore, we might as well crane our necks around that famous corner which television has been ready to turn for some time past, and see just what is holding up the procession.

Very definitely, television publicity and general ballyhoo has dropped off considerably during the past three months. We opine that one of the main reasons is that the big radio companies—those who can always be counted upon to accomplish the real jobs—are about ready to spring some surprises. Naturally, they are not going to show their hand at this time, and for this reason they are saying nothing about television. In this connection it is interesting to note that a large and most progressive radio set manufacturer has announced to his dealers that he is ready to introduce television the moment any one makes a pass in that direction. However, he will hold up until someone else springs television, whereupon this manufacturer will come forth not only with a remarkable television home receiver but also with a television program service from a large city in the east.

### Stocks Bought Freely

For another thing, many of the television organizations are frankly recent creations, made possible by the generosity of the American investor. We have it on the best financial authority that upwards of \$27,000,000,000 has been invested thus far by the public in television stocks issued by some eight companies. More and still more television companies are being launched every day, and their stock offerings are being snapped up by a hungry public. Stock brokerage houses frankly admit that they cannot supply the demand for television stock. Why the American public should be so anxious to invest good money in such fanciful stocks at this time, we do not profess to know. Many of the organizations have yet to prove that they have something by way of a satisfactory television technic, a sound patent situation, a means of converting good engineering into products at a salable price, and finally a satisfactory broadcasting service whereby to create a market for their wares. Already so much money has been invested in this industry, which has yet to prove its case, that we frequently wonder how

many millions of television receivers will have to be sold per year to make some sort of a dividend for the optimistic stockholders.

We can be certain that important advances have been scored in the past year in the television art. While amateurs who build their own sets and the few manufacturers of television equipment are working on the 60-line scanning system, we know that in the laboratories the 120-line scanning system is already mastered, providing a far greater degree of detail. Also, we know that the most promising television transmission is being handled on ultra high frequencies, or wave lengths below five meters. Important experiments are being conducted in and about New York City with these very short waves, utilizing the Empire State Building for the lofty antenna. Engineers are busy learning how these very short waves act when they encounter steel framework of buildings, huge masses of masonry, and other features of a typical metropolitan area.

### Scanning System Described

It seems certain that engineers are not satisfied with what has heretofore been shown the public in the way of home television equipment and results. Although some engineers are still working on the mechanical scanning system, refining the technic at every point so as to secure really remarkable results from what has heretofore been supposed to be a very limited possibility, in the laboratories the engineers are definitely leaning toward the cathode ray type of scanning, whereby a stream of electrons, properly deflected to weave the scanning pattern, strikes a screen and causes a glow at the point of impact.

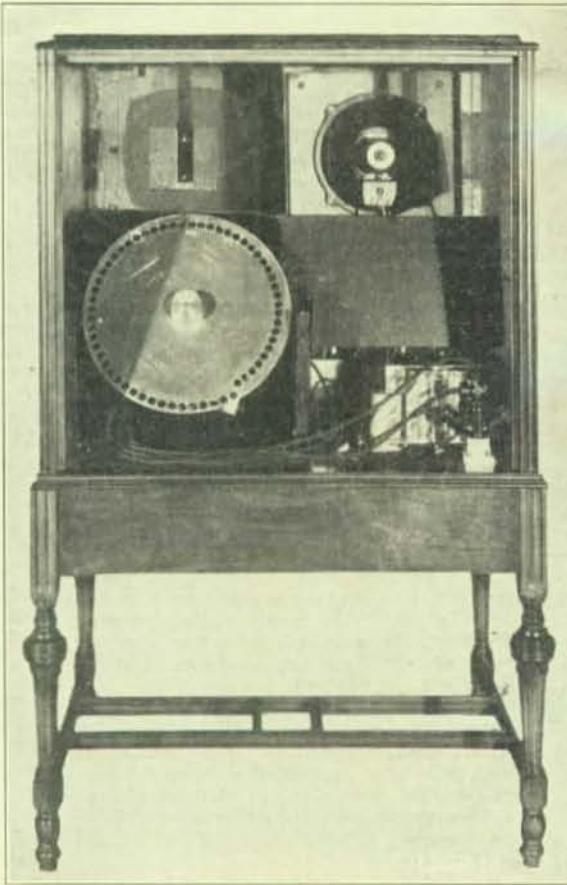
The broadcasting situation is also a dual proposition of the same general nature, in that stations now on the air with television programs are operating on long established principles, while the purely experimental stations are developing radically new methods of scanning. Recently, remarkable direct pick-up cameras have been developed, whereby excellent detail can be obtained in picking up scenes that are either flood-lighted with powerful artificial light sources, or bathed in sunlight. Just what these cameras can do by way of picking up news or sporting events remains to be shown. So far, only trivial subjects have been picked up in studios, and no attempt has yet been made to broadcast programs of outstanding interest.

If television were coming at a time when sound broadcasting was still in its infancy, such as in the days of 1922 until 1924, when we were getting the first thrill of a blasting loud-speaker, it would be good enough as it now stands. The present simple programs of animated portraits, such as a singer or speaker seen as well as heard through synchronized sight and sound broadcasting, would prove ample to win public support. But, unfortunately, television comes along at a time when sound broadcasting has achieved high quality and near perfection. At a time when sound broadcasting brings us a full symphony orchestra with brilliant fidelity and depth, the cartoon-like pictures of television have no place in the sophisticated household. That engineers and manufacturers realize this point only too well accounts for the long time required for television to round that famous corner.

### Outfits on Market

Today you can buy a television outfit which will permit you to look in on the several television schedules now on the air. The outfit comprises a special short-wave receiver, tuning fairly broad so as to include the neces-

(Continued on page 168)



Inside of Combination Sight and Sound Receiver, Showing Lens Scanning Disc of Radiovisor at Left. Sound Receiver at Right.

Davis Studio

# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

## FIERY, SEARING "SLEET"

### Wintry Storm Reversed in Making Largest Telescope

Hot, searing "sleet" somewhat like a winter's sleet storm in reverse, has rained down steadily within a fiery furnace, and the largest mass of fused quartz ever produced upon the earth has thus been brought into existence. The quartz mirror makers have completed their first experiment in turning out fused quartz on a large scale. The mass is five feet in diameter, a foot in thickness, and it weighs 4,000 pounds. It was made at the "furnace house," adjoining the Thomson Research Laboratory of the company at West Lynn, Mass. Because of imperfections incident to the experimental nature of the work, it is not in itself satisfactory for finishing into a mirror, but the experiment of making it resulted in the perfection of the process. The laboratory staff now knows how to produce large masses of quartz and make them perfect, which augurs success for the huge slab to be used in the 200-inch astronomical mirror of the California Institute of Technology.

A year ago these pioneers in a new craft melted a disc of quartz twenty-two inches in diameter. Then they sprayed its face with powdered quartz which rained down in the billowy flame of an oxygen-hydrogen burner—the "high-temperature sleet storm"—and deposited a surface glass-like in appearance. The blank just made is 66 inches across. It has been formed entirely by the spraying method, layer after layer flowing from the burner in a stream to be melted by the intense heat, and then "freezing" solid before going through weeks of careful annealing.

To advance from a diameter of 22 inches to one of 66—an increase of 25 times in mass—might seem like the progress of a tortoise. But Professor Elihu Thomson, director of the Thomson Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company and the chief of the quartz melters, asserts: "The step from 66 inches to 100 inches, and then to 200 inches will be much more readily taken than was the step from 22 inches to 66 inches."

This can be easily comprehended, for to go from 22 to 66 a whole new building had to be erected. A giant circular furnace pit had to be designed and constructed, with special flooring of silica brick and a lining of silica and fire brick. A sturdy electric crane, capable of lifting 135,000 pounds, had to be assembled within the building and equipped with a "spider" hook-ring for lifting the cover from that shimmering interior. An intricate feeding mechanism, mounted on a traveling carriage, had to be contrived. Into this supply lines merge, and within it powdered quartz and hydrogen gas meet under pressure, to pass directly to the burner deep within fiery chamber, with oxygen constantly flowing through the spaces between the burner tubes. And a prolonged process of reducing the quartz from rock crystal to the purest powder of a definite grain size had to be developed, including the careful training of men whose experience of the past 12 months has made them specialists in the working of silica.

Out of the solving of many such problems this five-foot quartz slab has come. Most of the problems are now solved permanently. The basic process is estab-

lished for the giant slabs still to follow. But long study, long hours, night work as well as day work, incessantly month after month absorbed the talents of Professor Thomson's technical staff—chief of whom is A. L. Ellis, assistant director of the laboratory, the manager of the work before every dilemma had been overcome.

At first a base slab was to be melted in a carbon-resistance furnace, as was done with the previous discs, and then the surface coating sprayed on. It meant a furnace of enormous size, a working temperature one-third as high as the temperature on the surface of the sun. Then, casting precedent aside, Ellis adopted the idea of fusing the entire disc by spraying, for he and his men had gained new knowledge of the spray method in coating the 22-inch discs.

The forward step thus accomplished represents a splendid engineering feat. Up to this time the only experience in spraying quartz was the laying down upon a 22-inch disc of a surface coating of quartz  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick. The mass of quartz in the 66-inch disc, built up solely by spraying, weighs over 4,000 pounds and is nearly 15 inches thick. It represents a volume 225 times greater than that laid down on the 22-inch mirror. In engineering, generally speaking, a forward step of 10 to one is considered very great. Measured by that criterion, the step in going from a fused quartz disc of 22 inches to one of 66 inches, with the attendant advance in the use of the spraying method, was gigantic.

The net result is that the fusing of this blank will probably be the biggest single step that will have to be taken toward the production of the 200-inch mirror. The step from the mass just produced to the production of the mass for the 200-inch mirror will be but 22 to one, instead of 225 to one, and practically every matter about which there has been any doubt will have been solved.

A queer, high-pitched structure of composition sheet metal bolted together and capable of being taken apart and enlarged at will contains the caldron-like crucible in which quartz is treated as it never has been treated in nature since the earth existed. A steady droning hum falls upon the ear the moment one steps inside the door. It is the ceaseless monotone chant of 800 kilowatts of electricity passing through control devices and thence into the heating elements of the 12-foot furnace chamber. A penetrating summer-like warmth becomes instantly apparent, radiating from the circular compartment in the center of the wide room; while ascending constantly in a steady shimmer are the waves of heated air, that shake and tremble like ghosts in anguish.

And within that fiery pit? Heat in Fahrenheit degrees 20 times higher than the hottest summer day at 95! Heat that sends forth a bright glow of the deepest lemon yellow, that sets a-quiver the interior of the furnace chamber like vibrating undulations moving through a translucent liquid of vivid dye.

Embedded within this torrid bath lies the slab, with the burner moving slowly over its face, spouting the quartz "sleet," at a temperature approaching 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The spot where the burner is

working is always about 1,500 degrees hotter than the furnace itself.

Encasing the burner is a shield of fused quartz and the burner is attached to a stout brass pipe within which are the tubes carrying the powdered quartz and the hydrogen and oxygen, as well as water-cooling tubes to keep the entire burner from melting.

This surprising experiment in mirror-making demonstrated the great structural stability of quartz as compared with glass. In annealing, or cooling, a glass disc of similar dimensions—a 72-inch slab recently made for the Bureau of Standards—between eight and nine months were consumed before the glass cooled.

Knowing the magnitude of the stresses created by changes of temperature in glass structure in relation to the size of the piece of glass, laboratory technicians have calculated that a great slab of 200 inches would require six years to anneal if made from borosilicate (a form of soft glass). If made from hard glass, somewhat like pyrex, which would be more probable, the time necessary for annealing would be nearly nine years. In addition to this there would be the period of grinding and polishing, which lasted two years with the 100-inch mirror of the Mount Wilson Observatory. To grind and polish to a complete figure a surface area four times as great would take at least twice as long.

Finally, in the very first stage of glass work, a long period of time would probably be taken up in attempts to obtain a perfect pouring of sufficient molten glass to yield a 200-inch disc. It seems probable that altogether nearly 15 years might elapse before a 200-inch glass mirror could be turned out. The quartz mirror of this size will take only a fraction as long. Indeed, the entire period of quartz work, including the fusing of the four preliminary sizes, will scarcely be more than one-third as long.

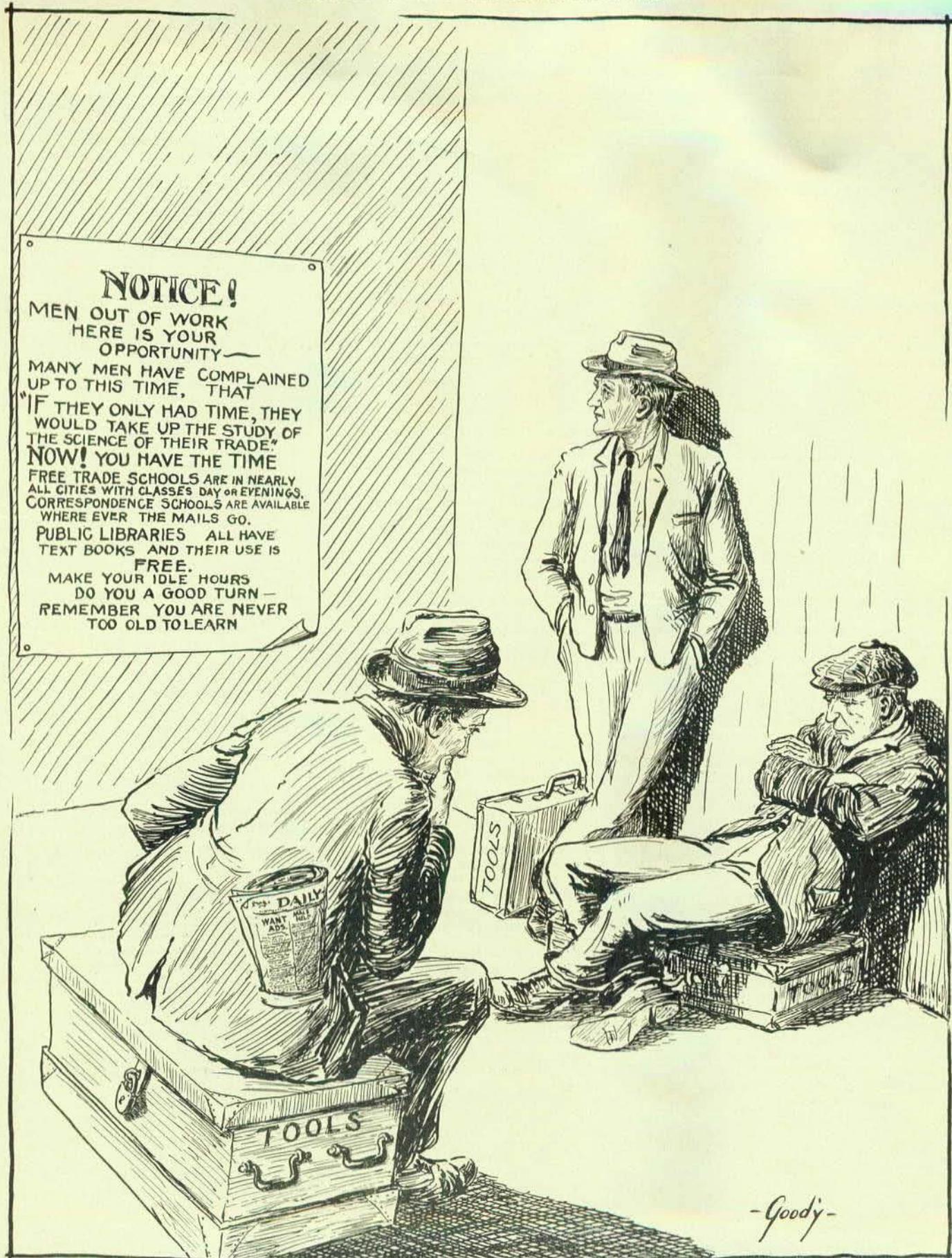
The fusing of a second blank of the 66-inch size will begin at once, and there is every confidence that this new disc when completed can be given the finished mirror surface. Every essential element is understood not only for making the 66-inch size but also the 200-inch disc. It is known that the furnace can be operated long enough to produce a 200-inch mirror blank; that water cooled brass tubing and brass castings comprise a dependable burner for the spraying; that the spraying of large masses of fused quartz can be stopped and started at will. It is understood how to produce sufficient quantities of oxygen and hydrogen for the 200-inch process; how to control the feeding of pulverized quartz in large quantities; how to build up large masses of fused quartz by spraying.

The success of the undertaking, creating eventually a 200-inch astronomical mirror, will open, as it were, a door, under the most promising conditions in the history of astronomy, to an area of unexplored space 30 times greater than now known.

From glass to quartz is the transition which the builders of star-gazing telescopes perceive on the horizon. The trick of making a huge mirror out of fused quartz has been mastered, and new possibilities are thereby presented to astronomers.

## MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN DOESN'T SHINE

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harry S. Goodwin



# ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh  
& Two

Interest developing in communities guaranteeing preference in jobs, these tremendous days, to "steady" residents develops this question—

## How Steady?

Jack Hunter, of Local No. 68, sees a parallel in a conversation overheard in the yards district of Chicago. Casey, 'tween puffs of his Missouri mearshaum (not celophane scrapt) had related to Morrissey the rotation and short hour system in effect down at the gas house.

Morrissey, a twinkle in his eye timing itself with a shaft of Irish wit, remarked: "Casey, well do I remember, as though 'twas yesterday, the morning you went to work at the gas house, 42 years ago, and me tellin' you then—remember—"

"Sure! 'n the job ain't stiddy."

\* \* \*

And Bachie, of L. U. No. 211, says this crack was sprung in all sincerity by an Atlantic City visitor:

## Not Worth Saving

An exceedingly ugly woman, away past middle age, was speaking of one of her neighbors, another homely creature, who spends most of her time in one of the local beauty parlors. Sez the first woman, "Why, if I had a map like hers, I wouldn't spend a dime to preserve it!"

\* \* \*

And Vice President McGloggan sends us this pertinent poem:

## Do Something First

It is easy enough to pick out the flaws  
In work that others have done,  
To point out the errors that others have  
made,

When your own you haven't begun.

It is enough to fuss and find fault  
When others are doing their best,  
To sneer at the little that they have achieved,  
When you have done nothing but rest.

It is easy enough to cavil and carp,  
To criticize, scoff, and deride,  
For few of us ever have done perfect work,  
No matter how hard we have tried.

It is easy enough to speak of the best  
And to dwell all the time on the worst,  
And perhaps it is proper to sometimes find  
fault;

But be sure you have done something first.

\* \* \*

## Hoarding!

Two of the so-called "million dollar babies" who work in the dime stores of Washington were walking to work to save carfare, one morning recently. One of them complained of feeling tired.

"I didn't sleep well last night," she said.

"I guess your conscience was bothering you," retorted the other, "on account of all that hoarding you been doing."

Welcome again to our buddy, Jack Hunter, and if you care to send in the picture, Jack, we'll be delighted to see you!

Andy Gump

I've laid away my pen  
At least a dozen times,  
Thinking never again  
To invade this page with rhymes.

My stock has fallen low,  
Along with other things;  
Work's been scarce and mighty slow,  
Deuced like; no aces, queens or kings.

Tho' months we have cavorted  
Midst luck that's mighty tough,  
This page must be supported;  
Tis simply, gotta have the "stuff."

I'll leave it to our readers,  
And to you writers, too,  
Should we from humor be seceders,  
Cultivatin' dispositions tot'ly blue?

We must not abolish our laugh page,  
It has value beyond compare;  
We'd be like a graven image  
Without a laugh here an' there.

When laughing stock fails to pay in mirth,  
Or pen to make 'em laugh,  
There's other means upon this earth—  
Tis simply this: Our photograph!

JACK HUNTER,  
Local No. 68

\* \* \*

## Eureka!

Most men in our profession  
Haven't got in their possession  
Any surplus on which to draw;  
The result is a procession  
Of "gimmies" in depression,  
On the sidewalks everywhere I saw.

So the bulls sometimes escort  
One of these men into court,  
Before a judge he's charged with crime;  
And he gets a while sojourning  
With lads for good times yearning,  
Out in the pogy for three months' time.

I suppose you've often heard  
Of the famous roaring third,  
Where the law is busy it appears,  
With lots of bootleggers,  
Gunmen and poor beggars,  
A spot over-run with racketeers.

Where times are getting worse,  
If all have an empty purse,  
It's then they pull a job or two;  
To spend the raw, cold season  
Out where they won't be freezin',  
Getting ordered around by a screw.

It's a good place to go,  
When it begins to snow,  
I've been out there and I saw,  
Where they sleep and eat  
Was a cozy retreat,  
They got for breaking the law.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,  
I. O.

## Bits From Local No. 474

A prayer for this month: Oh, Lord, help me keep my damn nose out of other people's business. Amen!

Youth is often spent courting time; middle age in chasing time; old age, alas, in killing time!

## The Perfect Man

There is a man who never drinks,  
Nor smokes, nor chews, nor swears,  
Who never gambles, never flirts,  
And shuns all sinful snares.  
He's paralyzed!

There is a man who never does  
Anything that is not right;  
His wife can tell just where he is  
At morning, noon or night.  
He's dead!

R. B. BAKER,  
L. U. No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.

\* \* \*

Hendrick says, "It is just two years this month since I wrote my first poem for the JOURNAL. This is all true. The names, places, etc., are real facts. Thank you."

## Floating in Reality—A Traveler's Episode

Once upon a time, long ago,  
I stopped in Albuquerque,  
At the quaint old Alvarado,  
Where the squaws sell pottery.

I walked on gold and silver streets,  
Where peons were crooning;  
And thanks to Brother Billy Beach,  
Found work with Arno Hunning.

The job was near the Rio Grande,  
A sanitarium;  
A "t.b." home, far out of town,  
For lungers on the bum.

Inside the place the boss asked me,  
"Know how to use a borer?"  
"Quite well," I said in mordant tone,  
"I've seen better ones before."

He did not like it very well,  
And looked at me askance;  
While calmly I proceeded  
To put on my work pants.

He laid out all the outlets,  
I counted just a score;  
And as he left he said to me,  
"Will you be done by four?"

And then I started in to work,  
With knobs and tubes and bit;  
But when I went to use my saw,  
I just did not have it.

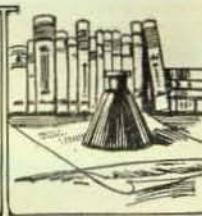
Upon the roof one carpenter,  
Was hammering quite hard;  
He said, "My boy, you may use mine,  
If you can show a card."

The sequel to this story is,  
I had that card, you bet;  
I thanked him very gratefully,  
When all the boards were set!

WALTER H. HENDRICK,  
L. U. No. 7.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## L. U. NO. 20, NEW YORK CITY

### Editor:

First to feel the stroke of this "mightier than sword pen" will be the gentleman in the accompanying photo, "Cowboy Joe" Roscoe. This picture shows Joe as a young lad before leaving the ranch to come to the big city to engage in electrical work. Joe has been carrying a card close to 30 years and is still an active member of this organization. More power to you, Joe.

My attention is called to the fact that lately some of the city men have been a little lax in their attendance at the local's meetings and as Brother La Mantia has often said, the city men are the backbone of the local. If our backbone isn't there we cannot very well hold a good meeting and by that I mean from the first to the last vertebra.

Charley Cheeks, you being the daddy of all the linemen around these parts, we ask you to round up all your children and herd



A COWBOY WHO TURNED ELECTRICIAN

them in here on the first and third Tuesdays of the month. All joking aside, boys, your attendance is missed and the local seeks your counsel on all things, especially now with all this talk about the prevailing rate of wages. Brother La Mantia is expending considerable effort along that line and as always is open to suggestions. You boys no doubt have some good ones. So come in and get them off your chest.

Now for a little slam at the boys who earn their porkchops from the contractors around this man's town. Yes, we know, sometimes it's porkchop instead of porkchops and sometimes no chop at all, but staying away from the meeting isn't going to put two chops where there was one or one where there was none. Your answer to that may be: Going to the meeting won't do it, either. Perhaps not, but if enough of you birds flap your wings and come in here on meeting nights we might be able to split the chops and make them go around a little more.

Last, but not least, is the baby who gets a job that is good for three or four months, exhales a big sigh of relief and assumes the attitude of the hell with the meetings until this job is finished. Then again we have some of this type. At the last meeting in February, while standing in line at the financial secretary's desk to pay my week's

### READ

- Time for thought and action, by L. U. No. 209.
- Value of Research, by L. U. No. 595.
- Causes of the depression, by L. U. No. 481.
- Depression incidents, by L. U. No. 575.
- Unions in time of depression, by L. U. No. 508.
- Wisdom from the West, by L. U. No. 265.
- Railroad affairs in Canada, by L. U. No. 406.
- Support for co-operation, by L. U. No. 271.
- Interest and loyalty do not flag. Of such virtues a great organization is builded.

assessments, I overheard a conversation. This is it:

Financial Secretary (to member paying dues and assessments which were due for some time past)—"Say, Brother, how is it that you always take such a long time to pay your dues and assessments?"

Member (in a very peeved tone)—"Well, I haven't had any work for the past two weeks."

And believe it or not, Brothers, that same member was only initiated in this local about one year ago, and to my knowledge for the past eight months has been drawing down \$14.20 per day without any lost time. Bosco, I ask you, what is the prescription for a bird like that?

J. CHISHOLM.

## L. U. NO. 26, NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### Editor:

Organization! "What sins are committed in thy name?" No, my dear reader, the writer doesn't intend to discourse on the aims, ambitions and accomplishments of organizations, as it seems that would be a task a little beyond the capacity of your "humble" press secretary to discuss. But, as we live, we learn, and the Navy Yard branch of the I. B. E. W., Local Union 26, found out at our February meeting as to where we stand when it comes to handling the money, or should I say mishandling it?

The article in the January issue of the WORKER, referring to appropriations from our treasury to relieve some of our unfortunate Brothers aroused a little interest from the International Office, and the result was that our president, Brother Haussener, received a communication from President Broach regarding the organization's illegal action in appropriating money for such things as mentioned above. It seems as we all found out at our February meeting that before we can take any more "excursions" into our treasury we must have the O. K. of the International Office, otherwise we violate the new constitution. There was a little discussion regarding our status or permanent status as an organization under certain chapter of the new constitution of the I. B. E. W. and it was recalled that we are now operating on a semi-permanent basis, otherwise a verbal agreement, until the national convention meets in 1932, to settle once and for all such problems as ours, and until then we are to abide by decisions from the International Office regarding our expenditures connected with something that doesn't pertain strictly to the good of the organization. President Haussener's reply to President



OFFICERS OF AN ENTERPRISING LOCAL  
(Left to right) Navy Yard Branch L. U. No. 26: Haussener, President; Sullander, Vice President; Floyd, Financial Secretary; and Roberts, Recording Secretary.

Broach was highly satisfactory regarding our illegal action, and now everything is "hunky-dory." Our attitude in the whole affair was like that of the small boy who was about to be whipped for some wrong doing. As the mother was preparing to whip her son the boy cried out, "Oh, please don't whip me, mother. I didn't do it, but it'll never happen again."

Brother Graham introduced a plan, which, if adopted by the organization, would help to stimulate attendance at our meetings. The plan is nothing new as it has been tried by other organizations and from what we hear it is quite successful.

The idea is this: appropriate a small sum of money from the treasury, put the names of all members in a hat, and the lucky member whose name is taken from the hat will receive the money. If he isn't there it is put back in the pot until the next meeting and then with another small sum it has doubled in amount to the previous month and that way members will hear of it, and it is natural that they'll come up to see how lucky they are. Of course, all this depends upon the sanction of the International Office, but I don't see where they can offer any real objections. It will be for the good of the union, and sooner or later we have got to do something that will bring our members out to their meetings.

There is some talk among the members regarding the organizing of a sick relief within our organization. Right now we have a sick relief organization here at the yard for all electricians who care to join it. It is known as the O. E., and it has been operating successfully in the electrical department for some years. Regarding the organizing of a sick relief, similar to the O. E., but for union men only, seems to some of the men a good proposition. The argument they present is this: "Why should we associate ourselves financially with men whom we know are antagonistic to our labor organization?" Pretty good argument, eh.

The photo you see here, my dear readers, isn't the "Marx Brothers." No, they're the hard-working Brother officers who now are the "headmen" of our organization. That distinguished looking Brother on the left (reading from left to right) is "Dutch" Haussener, our popular president and champion all around man. The next gentleman to him is our vice president, Jack Sullander. Looks like a scrapper, eh! Well, there's no harm in looking that way, is there? Jack is one of the most liked and influential men in the electrical department. He has done more than his share in securing new members for our organization. Some more men like him around and we'd be 100 per cent union. Next to Jack, let's see—Clark Gable? No, girls, you're wrong again, that's "Johnny" Floyd, our financial secretary; you know, the man we all must meet sooner or later in the month. "Johnny" keeps the boys straight all right. Every time he sees me he wants \$3. On the extreme right is our old "war horse," Brother Roberts, our recording secretary. At this writing he is touring Havana and all points south. They tell me you can get all you want around Washington. Well, when "Bob" comes back he'll tell us whether it's true or not. You know "Bob" is an old hand around the I. B. E. W. He is widely known in the parent organization, Local No. 26, Washington, D. C., and with his knowledge of organizations he was instrumental in putting our union over.

Well, I've given you the low-down and also the photo of the boys who are now running the navy yard local, No. 26, here in Washington, and I hope my readers can see

that I've told "the truth and nothing but the truth."

P. S. I want to thank those press secretaries of Local No. 28, Baltimore, and also up there in Michigan for favorable comment on my writing in the January issue. We press agents must stick together, you know.

TOM CRANN.

#### L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Well, fellows, since I last wrote for you Old Man Depression has started slipping around the corner away from us, or I should say some of us. A few went to work and others have turned into business men. Some of the boys are selling soaps and perfumes, coal, refrigerators, flowers, hauling, union newspapers, in fact every member really does represent some sort of salesmanship. But don't forget sales are few and far between; nevertheless, it goes to prove they still have that good old union spirit under the vest and not only in the pocket. Now, L. U. No. 28 is agreeing to an agreement whereby when there is a certain percentage out of work they start the members on a seven-hour day; then another percentage we work the six-hour day. Now this is just my pie as I always did want to work bankers hours.

I suppose you would like to know how L. U. No. 28 feels toward our Governor Ritchie, who desires to become President of the U. S. A. Well, at present we have not come to any conclusion as a whole, but some of the boys do and don't like him. Anyway he may not even get a nomination, so why get so excited?

It surely sounds well again to read one of Bachie's letter from L. U. No. 211. They take away the blues. But if he would start building a few 30-story hotels down there, that would be better reading. Oh, for the good old days in "A. C"! Maybe won't be long until Uncle Sam wants us to go to China and save the Chinks. Boy, it would be awful if the Japs cut off our supply of yoc-o-me and chop suey. Wouldn't have any place to go then. And I'll tell you this war is more serious than many of us believe. April is the month when Uncle Sam declares war, so let's see what we will see.

I see in some of the papers where some of the railroad workers are complaining of accepting a 10 per cent cut in wages. Boys, cheer up, the building trades are also accepting a cut greater than you, and for the same reason, to induce prosperity to come away from around that corner where we may see him. I bet he won't be blowin' and puffin' when he comes. Our mayor is trying to trap him, because he has cut all city lighting down about 50 per cent. I guess he thinks we can slip up on him in the dark. At any rate, when he gets here and leaves again some of us will have a part of his coattail and hold on to it until he comes back for it. In other words we will have a savings account to rely on.

So I understand John Garner has received a questionnaire as whether wet or dry. John said, "I refuse to answer." Well, any way I think questionnaires are very good dope to form an opinion when selecting candidates for office, no matter for nation, state, fraternal orders, labor unions, or any place there may be two sides, each fighting for whatever they feel should benefit the persons they hope to represent. Just imagine a local union posting a questionnaire of each candidate running for office on the bulletin board with: Do you believe a reduction in wages will make prosperity? Do you believe a six-hour day would benefit our members? How far back would you go into a

member's earnings when he is unemployed in order to place him to work? Do you think any member should be picked for work by a contractor disregarding the member asked for time of unemployment?

Well, fellows, parting shots like these are just as puzzling to answer to candidates as when you say to President Hoover, Are you in favor of the 18th amendment? He never answers yes or no but walks all about the Palo Alto and brings in an apple—meaning has an apple any aley-hall and he eats apples. One-half of 1 per cent. Well, I was a wet once, but right now I am awful dry—because I am broke.

PARKS.

#### L. U. NO. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Editor:

It has been brought to my attention that the parasites, under-cover men, and dirty pen writers, are again at work within and on the outside of Local No. 3. Possibly they are aligned with the old school who tried to wreck the organization just a few years ago, which cost the local union and membership thousands and thousands of dollars and bitter suffering to the membership and fair contractors.

I cannot help expressing my sympathy in behalf of Brothers H. H. Broach and Billy Hogan, International President and International Treasurer, respectively, whom this attack is centered on. They are being attacked from under cover. The dirty rats won't come out of their holes and attack and accuse in the open.

Although I am not a member of Local No. 3, I am a member of the Brotherhood and cannot let this matter pass through my mind without taking a moral interest in it, knowing both men personally as I do.

I have known H. H. Broach personally for many years. Yes, when he was a cub on the road for the I. O., when he never had any idea or aspirations for any of the official seats of our Brotherhood. I have chummed with him, dined with him, and worked with him on various occasions on local union matters, and have always found him to be an honest and fearless worker, and under these findings I cannot refrain from expressing my feelings toward these dirty snakes who vilify, crucify and attack a man's person and character from under cover.

Brother Broach, we all know, had the nerve and guts to go into the New York Local, which was infested with gun-men and rats, who were living on the fat of the land at the expense of the electrical industry. Broach and his associates, now officers of the local union, combatted these tactics and the authors of destruction and were successful in weeding out the filth and placing L. U. No. 3 back on the map and in a good, healthy condition, and a place to work within, and it is now operating on a par with any large business institution.

Under these conditions and achievements, I cannot sit idly by without commenting on his past record. If his articles in the JOURNAL would be adhered to by every local union and member, we certainly would have wonderful conditions to live and work under. (So much for Broach.)

I cannot but express a similar attitude and feeling for "Billy" Hogan, of New York, on whom they have also centered their attack. I have known "Billy" personally for several years and have always found him to be an honorable, honest, congenial and jovial sort of a fellow, a home-loving man who loved his home and family and was always loved and respected by the outside public and by the members within the local union.

We realize that an officer of a labor organization has his ups and downs, the same

as in any other business, but is not deserving of these villainous and dirty attacks on his character, which he has been subjected to by these dirty snakes and pen writers who seek to disrupt and again destroy the morale of the organization which he strives to hold together for those who are appreciative and desire conditions to live and work under. I cannot help but grieve for "Billy" for what he went through in the past, which caused suffering for himself and family, in behalf of the local union, only to be framed by these dirty rats, who had aspirations to either rule or ruin the organization for their own selfish desires.

I am frank to say I wonder if these rats are foolish enough to believe or think that they can convince the outside world or membership into believing that any set of men or officers of an organization would deprive or attempt to muzzle or use strong arm methods to refuse any member the right to free speech on the floor of a local meeting, as they proposed to have us believe. I do not believe that any such condition exists or could exist in any organization.

I am frank to say that possibly these same men are those who feel that they should be at liberty to break up any routine order of business and take up matters to their own liking. This I say should be prevented. Possibly this is what they call muzzling and gag and strong arm methods.

I am sure that any sane man who has any matters or grievances can bring them up under the proper head of business and he will receive due consideration on the matter. If these sore heads will follow the constitution and be truthful in the matter they will find that they are on the right track and will keep out of trouble. If they don't like the constitution, let them prepare changes and submit them to the next convention. Why try to tear down the morale of your organization because the officers won't allow you to tear the constitution to pieces to meet your own desires?

I could go on and write for a week on these matters but the more I write the worse I feel. What makes me so damn mad is that a dirty, rotten snake will write, condemn, vilify and slander and do every thing within his power to hang a fellow with his dirty, rotten letters, and after he has done this, he is not man enough to sign his name to the letter. I always said and felt that a person who wrote such writings about the other fellow was writing about himself and saw no reason for signing the letter.

Why don't they come out in the open so that the membership will know who they are, so that if there are any such grievances as they say then the matters can be taken up intelligently and any wrongs may be righted? But no, the yellow dogs, they won't do that. Their hobby is to disrupt and break down the morale of the organization. Sometimes I feel that they are only in the organization for some outside agencies, for no good purpose, as it seems that outside sources know all that has transpired in your meetings a few minutes after it is over.

GEORGE M. WILLAX.

#### L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

The day was cold and blustery, with a sharp northwest wind blowing in off Bald Butte. The heavy gang had been fighting the elements all morning, trying to get a new feeder strung to the factory to carry the load for the new rolling mills that were being installed. They had made good progress, as practically the whole crew had been together for a couple of years. There was only one new man in the bunch, "Jake"

Slimson, sometimes called "Five-day" Slimson, because of his independence which would not allow him to stay long on a job, if the conditions did not suit him.

Frank Haggerty and "Jake" were working on the buck arm pole where the feeder tapped the main and, with good luck, they figured they could make the tap and finish the job before it was time to start in for lunch.

Frank, a third year apprentice, was a willing worker and had taken the heavy side of the stick. He was starting on the second tap to the dead main when "Jake" happened to notice what it was that he was doing and stopped him with a "Wait a minute, buddy; I think you're a little wrong there."

"Why," Frank said, "I can't go wrong here; there's only one wire left to tap and only one place for it to go, so how could I make a mistake?"

"That part of it is fine," came back "Jake," "but you may want to come back up this club some day, or some other Brother may, and you aren't leaving enough room for you or him to climb through. The minimum space, as I recall it, that the law calls for is 22 inches, exclusive of the pole. The way you are going at it, you're not giving yourself the legal break that you are allowed by about half."

"Well, that's a new one on me," piped up Frank, "it's the first time I ever heard of a law that says you gotter leave this or that much room to climb through; not that it's not a good thing to make a law about, but I never heard of it before. I'll let this go till this afternoon, for there comes the truck and the rest of the gang."

While the bunch were eating their lunch, Frank brought up the question. It was argued pro and con; some of them knew there was some sort of a law but just what it was they didn't know; some had never even heard of it and really, I suspect, cared less. Joe Frisbee, one of the old timers, had listened to all the talk with some entertainment, and at times with some disgust. During a lull in the gab, he spoke up.

"I guess the state council knew what they were doing when they sent the local those copies of our state law. If you all will set quiet for a minute, I'll get a copy out of my locker and maybe some of you dudes can learn something. Here it is in the very first section. I'll read what it says to you: 'Any person, company or corporation owning or using any pole or appliance on which is run, placed, erected or maintained in the state of Montana any wire or cable used, or to be used to conduct or carry electricity for the purpose of light, heat or power, shall provide and maintain an unobstructed climbing space adjacent to any such pole or appliance, so that persons shall be able to ascend any such pole or appliance with reasonable safety and convenience up to and through the wires, connections, attachments and structures of any such pole or appliance, and all cases where any buck or reverse arm is used, or where special construction is used, there shall be provided and maintained unobstructed climbing space of not less than 22 inches square, omitting the area of any pole or appliance.'"

Just as Joe finished reading, the whistle blew and there was a general scramble for coats, shoes and the rest of their gear. I'll bet there was quite a bit of discussion during the afternoon and also a more general interest in this law which is known as Chapter 171 of the session laws of 1917, as amended in 1921.

If you want a copy, or if your local didn't receive theirs, drop a line to your state secretary, Brother E. A. Rodgers, Box 799, Great Falls, and he will see that you are supplied.

There is more meat in this law; read it, study it and, above all, discuss it with the other members with whom you come in touch. After you have digested it, if you have any recommendations for its betterment send them in or have your local take action and send them, so that we will know what it is we want before we elect legislators this fall. Then act and see that only legislators who think our way get the offices.

"DUNC."

#### L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE, ILL. AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Happy? Sure! Happy days are here again. Why not?

We all will be having our Hoover blankets soon and living out under some tree by the river bank, if things don't break soon. So it has come to this, you will say: How come? Well, it's a long story and sad, too, so fill up your pipe and I'll tell you. Once I was young like the most of you and full of "pep." I'll say I was! Talk about work, why I could make them all look up and take notice. There wasn't anyone who could come up to me with speed. I could make the old fellows blue in the face. Why, they didn't have a chance with me. And the young ones, I had them all puffing. Say, the ladders my boss sent on my jobs didn't have any bottom steps on them—they didn't need any.

Oh, but now, poor me! I am just a broken down wire patcher waiting for a hand-out, like a good many more, speedy, roller skating kind will be doing in the tomorrow. Brothers, do a good class of work, the kind you will be proud to look at when it's done and say I did that work, not threw it in any old way.

Was reading what L. U. No. 329, Shreveport, was saying about the old man. Sure, when we get old and gray and like myself, no hair at all, the joints of our body sound like the rusty hinges on the old barn door. But just the same it was us old guys who kept the good ship I. B. E. W. afloat through the storms and strikes. Yes, sir; we kept our tickets paid up and sometimes it was hard going, just like now. But young fellow, you have a good union today, so keep it going and when you work beside us old fellows, don't try to outwork us. Remember that tomorrow is coming and you also will be old. How about it, young fellow? Think!

Our local has been busy in some of their committees. I know of one that had a dance a year and half ago. Yes, sir. And do you know we haven't had a report on it as yet. Oh, yes; will get one some day, won't we, G. O.?

Some of the boys around the hall were talking and "Bob" said, "I see Joe is laboring under a delusion."

"Yes," said Babe, "that's good news; I thought he was out of a job."

The fellows who went overseas were asking what a man must do to be buried with military honors, and "Cork" spoke up and said, "Die."

Well, work just ain't around here. Here in Davenport there is a big dam being built across the Mississippi and locks, also, but don't know what L. U. No. 145 will get out of it. Also a postoffice. And across in Rock Island they might add another story to their postoffice, but it takes a long time to start that kind of work.

Our Brother Fox had hard luck; fell down stairs and hurt some of his ribs. It is hard for him to talk now. We hope he gets over it soon.

Well, when I get to the national capital this fall I am going to have a bill passed to

divide all the money equally and let's all start over again. Some thought!

Just now you read in the papers to put those idle dollars to work. The only one I know of is the one Lardie has around the office. But if you can make them go to work, I am ready. They can work for me any time. But I don't know of any working man who has any idle money just now. Well, if Brother Bugnizet lets all of this short circuit kilocycles get synchronized in the WORKER and the dance committee gets in their report, then I know happy days are here again.

SPARK PLUG.

**L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO,  
CALIF.**

Editor:

This is George Washington's Birthday, the father of our country. In listening to the many speeches this morning eulogizing him, and justly so, I was wondering what he would think of the present situation where over 500 or 600 men have incomes of over \$1,000,000 a year, which have been created within the past eight or 10 years, while about 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 poor, practically paupers, have been created in the same length of time. Still to a great extent it is the workingmen's and women's fault, as long as they will continue to vote for the millionaire's tool to be elected to offices or else not vote at all.

I see from a statement in the press where the president of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company here is very much opposed to any tax being placed on either gas or electricity by the government as it will be so hard on the consumer. It should be placed there and the company made to carry the load without any increase in rates. Maybe they could take it out of the same fund from which they are giving to the Industrial Association to keep the working people's wages down.

I did not hear any corporation making any noise about the 25 per cent surcharge which they got through the World War, of which the big portion went for material and supplies and very small part to the worker for wages, and what part did go for wages either all or most of it has been taken from them since the war was over.

C. D. MULL.

**L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.**

Editor:

Muchas gracias, querido amigo mio, for them kind February woids and here's to a happy landing. Okay, big boy, let's go! (Punctuate that for me, will yuh?)

Here's a cheerful little earful: Over the two holidays just past our beach fronts and most of the side avenue hotels (both large and small) had the S.R.O. sign prominently displayed and they, the hotels, I mean, as well as some of their guests, were lit up like the house of a thousand candles.

The county authorities have had a large force of men at work, leveling the hill in front of the alms-house in anticipation of a large and hasty egress when "Hell 'n' Maria" Dawes, with his crew, gets on the job with full steam ahead.

Another item of local interest to make the front pages was the destruction of our famous old (40 years) Steeplechase pier. It was a nice warm, spectacular fire on a right cold evening but "Bill" Davis, the chief electrician, doesn't think so much of it. No, he claims to have lost over \$100 worth of tools. But I have "me doots," for what narrowback ever had that much dough tied up in tools, especially nowadays? The owners expect to rebuild, so some of this outfit may get a lotta time in later in the spring.

A king for a day! In fact, I am the un-

disputed boss of this household. Yeah, the family went up to "Philly" and won't be home until late tonite. And there'll be no damn spinach or carrots on this day's menu.

The combination of two seats in the balcony and O. O. McIntyre is too much to resist and my thoughts have been traveling back through Memory Lane with the result that you'll have to put up with some of 'em.

I would like to see once more, "Red" Davis roll out of a box car and come a-swingin' down the tracks; Schickerath on the rostrum without a cigar; Charlie Eichorst shooting trouble on his old motorcycle, and the Bart Maisch of a few years ago trying to inhale beer and smoke cigarettes and retain his equilibrium. It couldn't be done. "Bunk" Turner with his trousers in that precarious condition, just ready to slide down over his hips (but never doing so).

And the gang, composed of Bennett, Chambers, Gladfellow, O'Malley, with red-headed ex-gob from Ohio and the writer, congregated at 108 W. Mt. Royal Ave., Balto. That reminds me of the first shot of mescal and the second or fifth jolt of tequila in the little adobe cantina across from Nogales town.

Mrs. Smith's little girl, Katie, would need no help in getting her moon over the mountains if she would go into the heart of the Bradshaws of Arizona, where the moonlight is perhaps the most beautiful to be found on this continent. (Ballad writers, take note.)

And speaking of beautiful sights, what could be prettier than the rising sun agleaming on the dome of the capitol at Helena, or the sun sinking o'er the Golden Gate?

Another spectacular feat to behold is my old friend, Holly, of Peoria, stowing away a huge stack of flap-jacks smothered with butter or home-made jelly and flanked with eggs and sausages.

For a change of scenery I would like to hear and see Jess Dandy singing the cocktail song from the Prince of Pilsen; Bessie McCoy doing her famous old "Yama Yama Man" number in the Three Twins, and Helen Morgan in the Show Boat.

Also, the first trips through Frisco's old Chinatown and the Barbary Coast and glorious Seattle, in the old days when the Butler House was the leading hostelry and the Midway House was the liveliest. (Old residents, please take note.)

I noted that McIntyre, my colleague—ahem!—is fearful of getting old and fat, but why worry about such little things? It is my personal contention that just as long as a fella can get a kick from the comic strips, he should have no fears of old age, cuz a man is only as old as he feels and a woman as old as she looks, but some of the latter are hard to look upon without the make-up.

Having heard so much adverse criticism directed against our hospital, I feel obliged to pen a few lines of praise in behalf of that institution. During my five weeks' sojourn there I received only the finest of treatment and that goes for all concerned from the "Skipper" on down the line to the youngest probationer. The nurses know their onions and were exceptionally kind and considerate and, believe you me, I was no "tonic or bargain" during the first 10 days or two weeks. (And I didn't win an argument with them the whole time I was there.)

It is no wonder that Herb Steckel fell overboard for one of those girls; she's a peach! (Quick, George, the Flit; Walter Winchell is just around the corner.)

Were I about 21 years younger and single, I know of a rising young engineer from a nearby Jersey town, who would have a dog-gone dangerous competitor.

Gangway, buddy! When the "missus" gets just one little eyeful o' that last remark, I'm agoin' to need lots of room—and how! So, feet, get ready to do your stuff!

In conclusion, the revival of "Shine on Harvest Moon," recalls to memory that the best rendition I've ever heard of that old song was done by a colored ash-cart driver down in Little Rock in 1909. I was picking a pair with the wire chief when that bimbo came along and, boys, how he could warble! His voice would put the average present-day orchestra soloist entirely out of the picture. I remember of throwing him down a dime just to hear the chorus repeated a couple o' times. Yeppie, a whole shiny dime, big-hearted me—that was in the days before John D. stole my act.

Well, gang, that's all there is; there ain't no more, but I'll be seein' youse all in the funny papers, and a-sayin' auf wiedersehen, as my old fren, Elsie Janis, would say, "Are we down-hearted?" "Hell, no," sez I.

BACHIE.

**L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO**

Editor:

I see our "good friend and advisor," Anonymous, is on the air again, broadcasting from station WDPL (We Distribute Poisonous Literature). In a way we should harbor an extreme sympathetic feeling toward individuals of this type and character, for it seems to me that they have lived long and learned but little.

In this case they have used the indiscretion to "put on the spot" or at least attack Brother Broach and Brother Hogan, both of whom have devoted to date the better part of their lives to the furtherance of an industry from which we as individuals expect to earn a living.

I wonder if it is really possible that these over-ambitious, self-centered scandal promoters are operating under the impression that the names of Broach and Hogan are unfamiliar ones among the rank and file of the I. B. E. W.

Personally, I am not a hero worshipper, neither do I favor placing a halo on any man, but where such unselfish and far-sighted men as the I. B. E. W. has been favored with as leaders for the past twenty-odd years are attacked, so unfairly, I would certainly like to bring out a few remarks in their defense.

In the case of Brother Broach, I know he has continuously used untiring effort to bring about the best to be had in a labor organization. While it is possible that a few of the many new policies might warrant criticism, those that would are in the minority and I believe that I can safely say that even the I. O. just criticism is always welcomed and considered.

It is my opinion that personal sacrifices in favor of the Brotherhood have meant nothing to Brother Broach, neither have hours of labor, as he may be found in his workshop (office) at all hours of the night, Sundays and holidays, struggling with the vast problems which only he knows confront our organization at this time.

I only suggest that we be fair and place credit where it belongs.

Just how Mr. Comstock fits in the picture is a mystery to me. Why he should be entered in the affair only entangles the situation more completely in my mind.

From my point of view Mr. Comstock, as an employer, has left such a favorable impression among our membership in general that it would take more than anonymous letters to break it down. I feel that it would be a wonderful contribution to world improvement if all employers had the sense of

justice and fair play as that possessed by him, who has been a leading factor in bringing about a sensible method of treating and negotiating with employers.

No, Mr. Anonymous, I cannot wish you well, and while I have no fear that great progress will be made in your recent venture, as most of us will be guided by past experience brought to us through a similar move some few years ago, still I feel it is the duty of every local to voice indignant resentment if for no other reason than to check influence.

I would like to call the attention of those who missed it, to the masterly and gentlemanly way Brother Armbruster, of L. U. No. 193, expressed his sentiments concerning this matter in the January issue.

Once more the regretful bit of news is sent in for publication. This time it concerns the death of Brother Walter Borgerding, who passed away on January 8, 1932. Another one of the old timers has left us. Brother Borgerding was a true and faithful member for the past 22 years, and as we bow our heads in humble submission to the divine will, we mourn no less the taking away of our beloved associate.

THE COPYIST.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The members of L. U. No. 245 have in a general way of speaking lots to be thankful for. The non-members working have lots to be ashamed of in these trying times. They, too, are working three and four days a week the same as the white men, but their heads hang in shame every time they are in the presence of those of us who are paying our share of maintaining their wages (which have not been cut). During the good times his excuse was I'll be in in two weeks; I got one more payment to make on the car, or radio. So the member talks to the rat for another two weeks and then finds that the pet canary died or the pet bull dog lost his collar and as soon as that is replaced he'll be right in. Results: Another month of drinking the member's imported Milwaukee water. It's a wonder to me the members' consciences don't bother them every time they pull a cork from a bottle of Milwaukee to quench the thirst of a non-member (meaning those who never have and never intend to belong and not those who have done their bit always during good times and have been forced during these hard times to temporarily give up the old ticket, due to home expenses). Some members can't even find time to go to meeting because their wives and themselves have made an appointment to be at a party at one of the non-members' houses on meeting night and these men rarely have their names on an application blank of any new members. Strange, isn't it? These men's heads should hang in shame along with those who make excuses. So let us change that old sign on the porch from "Welcome" to read, "Welcome, Members." But let it include friends of organization.

One of our most sincere and active members, Brother L. C. Sergenfrei, has had the misfortune to lose his best friend and comforter, his mother, who passed on to the world beyond on February 16. Louie has devoted his life to looking after the comforts of his mother, therefore he realizes his loss more than any other member of the family. His wife, known to many, many friends as "Freddy," arose from a sick bed to make the old lady comfortable in her last remaining day on this earth, and then again crept back to bed to regain strength. Isn't it loyalty? This is the fourth time in three years that death has visited the home of our good

friends, Mr. and Mrs. Sergenfrei. The first to depart for the land that has no depressions was the father, three years ago. Then their only daughter, Lola Doris, passed away in September, followed by his brother, in December of the same year. And then to be followed by the death of his beloved mother—a mother to Louie, but a mighty good friend to all and may the Lord see to her comforts as Louie has until they again meet in that home prepared for us all.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

#### L. U. NO. 265, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Editor:

Another month has rolled around since our last letter. And again the writer takes the liberty to impose once more upon the good nature of the reader of this column. Our first impulse is to join the ranks of those who decry to the world their woes and tribulations. Of course, we feel like berating this, that, and t'other, and thereby adding our bit to the already voluminous collection of pessimistic literature. On the contrary, we think it about time to take a "turn about face" in this matter of our mental attitude toward things in general. We believe opinions that tend to detract from our reserve of courage and hope should be lightly stressed in these letters. If you must give vent to those opinions, why not retire to your basement, gasp down some of your choice vintage, and shout to the four walls? That is a good way to get it off your chest and at the same time do no one any harm. It seems to us that constant reminding of our plight just adds to our despair, and helps to weaken the moral fibre that holds a man together. Let us not for a minute shake the confidence of our men in the future well-being of our country. If the truth were known, that is about all we have left. Anyway, we are hanging on to that mite of hope, for we know deep down that if that is taken away from us then we are easy prey for any fantastic idea that may sweep the country. Nothing is more demoralizing of character than to crush the hope that lives in the human breast. The character of our millions is really what is carrying us on through these depressive times. Lose that character of our people and we will most likely have some demonstrations of Sovietism in this land of ours.

Since this unemployment blight settled upon us, we workingmen have been thinking harder than ever. That is fine as long as we think straight and do not jump the traces. We have done a lot of talking, of course, just spouting off our feelings, you might say, much of which we knew later was quite silly. We have been damning everybody from the President down to our dog, largely because everyone else is doing it. Damning our President for all mishaps is, of course, an American characteristic. We must curse somebody, and so we naturally center our grievances on some common object. With him, we have cursed the heads of industries for hanging this depression about our necks. But who with good sense would say that these men wittingly and pre-meditately brought about this depression? Could big business have forestalled it? Who, in November, 1929, believed that a depression of two years' duration would be the result of that October crash? The truth is that no man yet knows enough about the intricacies of commerce or the ramifications of mass psychology to prevent such occurrences. These panic years have recurred at regular intervals in our past history. And they will continue to appear as long as we Americans remain a progressive, restless, daring people of boundless energy and enor-

mous untapped resources. When we start coming out of this we will be putting in our whole time to making times better. Soon we will forget about these two years, and, of course, give little attention and study to making ourselves depression proof. We will, like as before, help to build another economic structure that will also tumble in due time and when we least expect it. Legislation won't stop it. Nor can you remake mankind over night. As long as we remain the same human beings we will have these occurrences. They seem to be inevitable, laws or desires notwithstanding. The best protection is to make yourself independent.

In justice to ourselves we should stop this depression talk; stop seeking to lay the blame. Why not take this like a punch on the jaw and come up fighting; do something about it? We lazily sit down bemoaning the times, quietly awaiting the manna of good times to fall about us again within easy reach. Instead let's try to rustle, coax, and persuade work for ourselves. Do you know that this depression in so far as it affects the man on the streets, is not to be compared with the panic in the 70s and '33? If you don't believe it, talk to elder men and women and their story will help dispel your blues, if not make you feel cheap. Read about the more backward nations, or about the present-day conditions in Europe; it will make you feel that you are sitting on top of the world. Who, 25 years ago, dreamed of an electrician making a wage of \$8 to \$12 per day, driving an automobile at 80 miles per hour, and playing golf on Saturday and Sunday? Surely, the poor workingman has raised his "level", and now is crying because he cannot maintain it there.

Another reason we hear so much about the depression is that this is election year. Funny that when it rains trouble it pours calamity. What a coincidence that our worst year should coincide with election year. And the "outs" are knocking things about with much gusto. Nor are they using delicate means to do it. Every politician "out", every paper on the wrong side of the fence, every soap-box orator including the old man down in Shreveport, are "whooping it up" at this time for either personal or party reasons. Much of what these men say is destructive of the mental stability of our citizens. Yet, anyone of them could pack a house. We love to listen to it. They tell us that we will never see the times of 1929 again, that we are headed for the "dumps", that we are molding a Frankenstein that will in turn destroy us. Of course, they are talking through their hats. During the war we did not permit any man to talk pro-German. Wonder what would happen if we did not permit any man to talk pro-depression? The emergency is just as imminent. Then why not turn a deaf ear to such chatter, and talk along constructive lines for a while?

Anyway, we can say that we have learned more than a wee bit from our experiences of the past two years. We know that we should live within our income. We know better than to load up with installment contracts. We may have learned, too, how to say "No!" to a high pressure salesman. We know better than to let a spendthrift neighbor set the pace for our pocketbook. And, most of all, we surely have learned that it pays to lay by in good times a reserve in cash for the rainy day. Invest it wisely in sound securities. Then you have an unemployment insurance that can't be beat.

SELF-APPOINTED SCRIBE.

However dull a woman may be, she will understand all there is in love; however intelligent a man may be, he will never know but half of it.—Madame F6e.

## L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

By this time most of us have acquired the knack of writing "32" instead of "31" after the date on our check book but seemingly, the job of maintaining the aforementioned check book is a much more difficult requirement, owing to the general difficulties encountered in finding that well-known and evasive object called "work."

Through the efforts of our co-operative work plan our members have landed several jobs that otherwise would have gone hay-wire. Even though we have made very commendable progress with this plan we must not lose sight of the fact that we have a very long way to go before we have attained any great degree of success. The present scarcity of activity in all lines of the building trades industry, has made it necessary for all of us to undergo hardships and make sacrifices that we did not believe could be done, but through the help of all members we believe all difficulties and differences can be adjusted to the satisfaction of most everyone concerned. There are always those in any body of men who are not satisfied and would have things done otherwise, but after all, there are none of us perfect, we must all be wrong some of the time, and the least that we can do is to give the other fellow our help and co-operation until his idea has at least been given a fair trial.

In view of the difficulties other labor organizations have had in maintaining their wage scale and working conditions I believe a great deal of credit should be given to our International Officers as well as the officers of each individual local, in keeping things so well in hand as they have.

In times like these it seems that too many of us are too quick to lose sight of our obligation to ourselves and to our organization, we become dilatory in our attendance at meetings and in the active interest we take in affairs that are of vital importance to that organization if they are to make progress. It is only through help and co-operation that we can ever hope to make any progress in whatever we may set out to do.

Can anyone name any group of business or professional men who are not in some way organized, or at least have not an understanding in regards as to the "ethics" of their profession? Then, why is it that there are always those who are on the outside, yet more or less deriving some benefits from the organization of that craft to which they owe their livelihood, yet they are unwilling to give any of their time or funds for the advancement of organization, which leads to the betterment of mankind? There is only one word that comes to mind—parasites—living from the efforts of others with no actual remuneration from them for the benefits so derived.

We people of Kansas who have been subject to the record of Henry J. Allen, in his tireless efforts to hinder and suppress the rights of the common people, and in every way possible retard the progress of organized labor, were dealt quite a blow recently when President Hoover appointed him as assistant to Dawes in the administration of the \$2,000,000,000 reconstruction and refinancing fund. We, of this vicinity, have very little hope that anything that he may do will be of any benefit to labor. Defeated in Senatorial election after his appointment by President Hoover, defeated in a straw vote conducted by a newspaper with which he is connected, he is still chosen for a position that accords him the right to handle the

moneys of this fund. He is also the father of Kansas' industrial court law.

International Representative Rudewick has been in our midst some time lately, and we all hope that he may soon be able to return as we appreciate his efforts in our behalf to better conditions in this vicinity.

GLEN PISTORIUS.  
Business Manager.

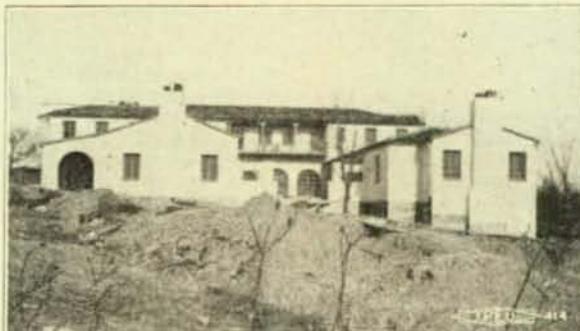
L. U. NO. 290, BARTLESVILLE,  
OKLA.

Editor:

I am prompted to write for the JOURNAL again by several incidents which have come under my observation since my last letter.

First, let us take the case of our federal building. The contract was let to an out-of-town firm which we found to be unfair in its home town, but on advice of the I. O., and the local in difficulty not protesting after our visit to them, we signed them up for the job. The plumbing and heating went unfair and we had rough going for awhile because we could not get concerted action by the crafts in town. We drew a lot of fire because we would not come off the job half-cocked, but the carpenters and ironworkers did not come off the job when the rats first came on two weeks before we came on, so we took our cue from past experience and stayed in the boat without rocking it until the crafts could get together. They never did so we took care of our own business and gave considerable work to our members and maintained our scale and conditions on the job, which is more than some of the crafts can say. We were not strong enough to carry the other crafts and we knew it but some of the more radical in town think we are wrong although they are not strong enough to control their own members. We did control our own members and have kept them paying dues up to date, which is something, I think.

Then another job in our jurisdiction went to an unfair firm. The Tulsa local had not been able to keep the job from this firm or do anything to keep them from starting the job. Our local had other irons in the fire when the job started and as all the other crafts on the job were working with these rats it looked hopeless. After 60 days or so we appealed to our sister Local No. 124, Kansas City. Brother Silvey had a conference with the head of the construction company and the result was an order to the man in charge to get right immediately. We invited Brother Petty, Tulsa's able business manager, to be with us on the conference to settle up the job. The settlement was not entirely satisfactory but I think when time brings out the facts it will be found that we fared very well considering everything. I know vengeance is sweet but sometimes we lose more than we realize by taking that vengeance.



H. V. Foster Ranch Lodge, 11 Miles South of Bartlesville, Okla., Wired by Members of L. U. No. 290.

Again we bring out the fact that with the wonderful organization we have in the I. B. E. W. we were able to call on the experience and ability of two sister locals and put our members to work, maintain our scale and conditions. But this was not done without effort nor is it maintained without effort or vigilance, a thing a lot of our members fail to take into consideration. We can pick up an apple some times and through carelessness drop it. When we go to pick it up again we find it is not fit to eat.

In both of these cases things occurred that our International President has been bringing out to awaken our membership to the harmfulness of doing. We are prone to believe things we would like to believe about our fellow workers prompted by petty jealousy, envy, anger and that fact that we are not working and this fellow is. We pick up little trifles, say and do things in a moment of anger or under stress of feelings engendered by unemployment that on sober second thought we are very sorry for. That is human nature and we must learn to curb ourselves and be tolerant with others who forget themselves.

Bring these things up at the meetings, not on the street or back shop. Let us thrash things out, get mad if we must, but get them settled and go home friends and Brothers again, all the better for the airing of our differences.

A number of cases of the lack of simple business methods have come to my attention in the last year that have caused needless trouble and expense to our Brothers, not only in our local but in others. For instance, the answering of a letter promptly and courteously. The information may not seem of importance to you but it may mean much to others and to you later on. Business within our local and with other crafts in town should be discharged with promptness and judgment. We are, or should be, a huge business organization and as such we should do our level best to handle our affairs so as to command the attention and the respect of those we do business with or may do business with. Recently No. 290 has become awakened to our shortcomings and has been doing very much better. Along this line I repeat, we need business and welfare auditors to organize and teach our membership modern unionism as much as we need organizers to put new charters among a bunch of raw, half-enlightened men. Today organized labor is disintegrating from within its ranks as much as it is from the onslaughts of capital greed. While I think our International President is inclined to be a dictator, as some class him, I glory in his nerve to attempt to obtain unified action in this great international organization of partially educated wage earners.

We started to have little lectures on electrical subjects as a regular order of business which is a thing that I am very much in favor of and will do all I can to keep it up. Our very civilization was brought about and is now carried on by the exchange of thoughts or ideas. We must have knowledge to progress nowadays more than ever before.

An old song we sang in school just came to me and maybe it would be a good one to sing now, "Somewhere the sun is shining." The Lord knows it is not shining here now, but it will again so let's hope, because hope is that which keeps mankind going in the face of everything.

At an open meeting of the Central Trades Council recently we had the honorable mayor, the city manager and a good friend from the Chamber of Commerce, strange as it may

seem. But what I started to say was this, we had a report from all the locals on the conditions and unemployment the past year and we found that we had fared very well. Few unions reported loss of membership and only one or two wage reductions. While all reported unemployment, some fell victim to the hysteria of the times and exaggerated the case, but all in all the report impressed the visitors very much and it was a very good thing for the labor movement.

Following the lead of Clark, of L. U. No. 143, here is the dope on L. U. No. 290: Recording secretary, R. W. Rogers, 726 Seneca St.; treasurer, D. Brouse; financial secretary, Sam Tannahill, Keener Electric; president and business manager, M. F. Taylor, 1841 Keeler. Meets first and third Fridays at Carpenters' Hall, East 2nd St., upstairs. No traveling cards on deposit. Business manager places all men. Membership 11; four working, three jobs finishing and nothing in prospect.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

#### L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

As I stated before in some of my letters, it has been the custom of Local No. 292 for some years to give a dance at least once each year, and let me say right here that the "electricians' ball" has always been, if not the leading, at least one of the major events of the kind of the season, eagerly looked forward to and regularly attended by a large and select crowd of patrons. It has usually been our custom to hold these affairs shortly after the close of the Lenten season, but this year we deviated from this practice by giving it on February 6, just before the beginning of Lent. There were several contributory reasons for making this change. In the first place, the unemployment situation, with its attendant suffering and privation and consequent need of assistance, has been steadily growing worse; secondly our plan of a five-cent-an-hour assessment for relief, of which I wrote in the January JOURNAL, was vetoed by the I. O., which left us with only the \$2 per year per member for direct relief work, except for what could be raised by the relief committee through other agencies and the dollar a month assessment which is only available for the payment of dues; thirdly, as these conditions had brought the relief committee just about to the end of its resources and as the profits from the dance were to be given to that committee, it was decided to hold the affair as early as possible so as to rehabilitate the finances of the committee as soon as possible.

The affair came off on schedule and, considering the existing conditions of depression, was what might be termed an unparalleled success. It was given in the Cataract Masonic Hall, one of the largest and most beautiful halls in the city. Red Clark and his Play Boys was the orchestra that furnished the music, which was remarkably good and the committee which had the affair in charge certainly did themselves proud and deserve considerable credit for the splendid function their untiring efforts produced and the delightfully enjoyable time they gave. The members of the committee were: John Edmond, William Nessler, Fred Schultz, Frank Collier, E. F. Schultz, E. F. Ackerman, William Schumacher, William Auger and G. M. Christenson, from Local No. 292. They were assisted by a committee from the women's auxiliary, consisting of Mrs. A. H. Urtubees, Mrs. E. Velin, Mrs. O. F. Fischer, Mrs. E. F. Schultz and Mrs. H. Christianson.

The dancing started promptly at nine o'clock and lasted until midnight. About

the middle of the evening, the committee called the crowd to order and distributed, by means of a drawing, 25 prizes of various kinds, such as hams, cartons of lamps, electrical appliances of various kinds, half a ton of coal, articles of clothing, etc., which were all contributed to the committee by various Minneapolis business firms. At the conclusion of the drawing, a line was formed and as the merrymakers marched past the anteroom window, favors in the shape of paper hats, confetti, etc., were distributed. Then began the carnival feature of the evening, which continued until the close of the affair at 12 o'clock.

The expenses of the affair were in the neighborhood of \$132, and while it will be some days yet before the final returns are all in, it is conservatively estimated that at least \$150 will be cleared over and above all expenses.

As I have said before, the function was an unqualified success and the evening of February 6, 1932, will be one to be long remembered, as are all the other dates of the past on which L. U. No. 292 gave their memorable annual ball.

W. WAPLES.

#### L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

I cannot at the present report any change at this point for the better in the labor situation. Some of us have gone on shorter time in the new year to what we were getting at the end of the old year, and the future is or looks uncertain. The labor market is kept within bounds by government programs of work which, however, cannot last indefinitely, and the cost of which will have to be paid by some future form of taxation.

Tonight's local press informs us that a delegation waited on the Dominion government urging them "To hold a scientific investigation into the human factor in industry, and the apportionment of wealth invested in and produced by industry with a view to solving the constantly recurring unemployment problem."

The article goes on to say: "Mr. Bennett intimated the time has about arrived for a scientific study of the whole problem of unemployment."

We hope some immediate action will be taken and that the apportionment of wealth will be an even and equal one.

We have had Brother Macintosh with us this month. He spent some time here rounding up new recruits and old soldiers and we hope in the future to report successes. These two cities, although isolated geographically and have to a certain extent to fight their own battles, depend also on conditions prevailing east and west. An important factor, however, is their own strength and this fact must be realized by all the Brothers and those who know they should be Brothers.

PRESS SECRETARY.

#### L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

*For Easter Morning*  
This morn I plucked a crocus on the lea,  
Where green blades wove a mantle to adorn  
A spring day of the west wind newly born.  
The robin throated sweet a roundelay;  
The lark above—in wondrous ecstasy—  
Can scent the budding rose within the thorn,  
Where I but feel the prick and curse the  
dawn  
That heralds but another wasting day.  
God's world is good! If only man would  
share

What he has freely given—"The least of these"—

Answers to Him; today each is His care;  
Whilst we, the builders, forced to bended  
knee  
Must watch a Brother dying in despair,  
Like Him, betrayed, hung to a ruthless  
tree.

H. C. DAW.

#### L. U. NO. 354, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Editor:

To begin with, I will call to the attention of all local unions the conditions that exist here on the two federal buildings, which are being built by the Orendorf Construction Company, of Los Angeles. It is a notorious open-shop concern, and most of the sub-contractors are also open shop.

Thomas Dawson Company, of Kansas City, which has the electrical, plumbing and heating and has flatly refused to acknowledge organized labor should be considered.

Salt Lake City labor would be better off had the government never decided to build these buildings, for we all have to fight now to hold the wages we have enjoyed for years.

After nearly four months of investigating by the Department of Labor (during which time the buildings have progressed under the most degrading conditions), we have finally obtained a ruling giving most of the crafts the union scale. What we are wondering now is, will the Department of Labor enforce the ruling now it is made? We hope so, even though we will get very little, if any, of the work.

Conditions here are on a par with other parts of the country, but we are optimistic and are looking forward to something better. Hope we will soon come to that prosperous corner.

TOM FADDIS.

#### L. U. NO. 406, STRATFORD, ONT.

Editor:

During the past week I have received prepared reports from two different sources, one dealing with the conditions of labor through the industrial field, the other the political field. The first is the report of negotiations with committee of railway presidents concerning questions of unemployment and wages, the second is Hansard, House of Commons, Ottawa, debate on Monday, February 15, 1932.

I have on previous occasions attempted to show the necessity of the labor industrial movement and the labor political movement joining forces and arranging a working basis so that the trade union and labor movement could get some added representation to the small group of men who are doing such noble work on behalf of the working class in the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa.

The two reports referred to above substantiate my previous arguments to such an extent that I feel compelled to discuss them at this time.

In the first report I find the following statements made by our representatives to the railway presidents' committee; these referring, of course, to the conditions of the railroads: "We wish to make it clear that the principal cause of ill health is not insufficient earnings, but an unsound financial structure unable to support the burden of a business depression."

A further quotation from the same report: "We recognize sympathetically that they are burdened with the unhappy results of unsound financial policies in the development of the present railroad properties."

I do not intend to deal further with that

report because it is within reach of all interested members of our organization.

I am convinced that our representatives proved the statements that are quoted above. The figures upon which their proof was based were the employers' own. Summed up, the position was that invested capital is bleeding white the workers in industry.

That, friends, is exactly the position of the C. N. R. at the present time. The only known way to alter this condition, so far as we in Canada are aware, is by political action. Needless to say, we have attempted to bring some influence to bear on the government of our country, and when we in the city of Stratford approached our representative, who, by the way, is a conservative, and also one of the largest employers of labor in this city, we got the following reply: "The matter of disadvantage, which the C. N. R. complain of in not being able to earn interest on the entire investment I think is quite appreciated by the government but according to many explanations that have been given it is quite impossible for the government to cancel this portion of the debt without getting into legal entanglements."

This statement proves that just as soon as a government is determined to break down these legal entanglements, and incidentally rescue the workers who are at present dangling on these said barbed wire entanglements in No Man's Land, just so soon will something fundamental be done in an effort to give the workers a fair return for their labor investment.

As I said earlier in this letter we have a small group of men attempting to deal with this problem in the Chamber where economic policies are given life.

To prove this, quoting from Hansard, we find Mr. A. A. Heaps, labor member for North Winnipeg, making the following observations in the House of Commons: "In 1914, prior to the war, the total fixed interest charges of the Dominion were \$12,893,505; the total revenue receipts were \$163,174,000. In other words, our interest charges were a little over 8½ per cent of our total revenue receipts. But in 1931 those respective figures had increased to \$121,289,844 and \$356,209,358, that is, our percentage of interest charges to receipts had gone up from 8.6 to 32 per cent. Putting it another way, while our revenue had increased about 150 per cent, our interest charges had increased over 1,000 per cent. I submit that if the government were determined upon a policy of rigid economy that is where the saving might have been started."

Isn't it obvious, then, that if the workers want to work out an efficient policy of advancement that they must apply themselves to the task of sending more men of the type of Woodsworth, Heaps, MacInnis and Mitchell to the Houses of Parliament? This, to my mind, will be done much more easily and quickly if a working arrangement was made between the labor political party and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

H. COCKBURN.

#### L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

In order to keep the membership posted with events of this local, which to the uninformed is spread from Port Arthur to Vancouver, I feel it a duty to jot a few words each month which may be of interest.

The shops being closed the last week of this month, a bowling tournament was organized by the entertainment committee between the Fort Rouge and Transcona shops electrical workers to take place February 22. The result of this has not come to my knowledge at time of going to press. It is ex-

pected a return match will be arranged after the game to take place later during the week. A social evening of refreshments and song will take place on March 4 next.

Depression in business is bad enough, goodness knows, but depression of mind is worse. The entertainment committee's business is suppressing the depression of the latter order. This is all the coming events to report at this time.

It is with sincere regret that I report the passing of our highly respected foreman, Dave Boyd, in his 39th year. He was stricken with a heart attack on Thursday evening last, shortly after leaving work. He was highly esteemed by all under his supervision, and by all who knew him. It will be difficult to find a man of his fine quality to fill the gap. Our sympathies go out to his bereaved family.

R. J. GANT.

#### L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

I will start with the usual topic of the day—depression!

All one hears and reads about is depression, depression, with good times just around the corner. What corner? Where is this said corner? This local for one would like to find it.

Listen to the business man; all he knows is wages must come down, wages have to come down; labor wants too much for its work; but on the other hand what about the lawyer, doctor, city officials, taxes (yes, taxes), cost of gas (both kinds), water, electricity, telephone, drugs? Groceries, staple foods, drop today and rise tomorrow—but wages cannot be juggled every 24 hours.

I think the questionnaire the I. O. has sent to the locals is a good starting point, regardless if the I. O. cannot persuade or interest the government in relieving the situation, it will go to show the real conditions of all I. B. E. W. locals.

I do not know how busy our district vice presidents are, but I think it a good idea if they could, on their spare days, if any, visit locals in their districts, make suggestions, advise local officers of any changes that would benefit or help under present conditions.

Brother A. L. Wegener, of Local No. 309, I think your article in December WORKER very good and suggestive. Also the article in the October WORKER of our next door neighbor, Local No. 136, Birmingham, Ala., by Brother Jack Askew, was very good. Keep on telling them, Jack.

#### L. U. NO. 699, AUSTIN, TEXAS

**Warning!**

Inside wiremen, linemen and power plant men are warned to stay out of Austin and vicinity, as there are more men here now than can be cared for by the work that is contemplated.

F. W. NOWLIN,  
President.  
C. A. FREEMAN,  
Business Manager.

Our local recently appointed a member to meet with the rules board regarding any changes to be made in the new city ordinance. This member is an old timer, been through all the branches of electrical engineering and I am sure will be a great benefit to the boys.

We will always have something to be thankful for. When every bone in your body aches, be glad you're not a herring.

I wish to call the attention of the I. O. to the fact that our local officers are successfully taking care of the per capita of the Brothers who have been out of work many months. Their excellent work is to be appreciated under the existing conditions of the past year.

I am not an insurance agent, but how do you value your money?

The value or importance of a coin, whether it is a nickel or a dollar, depends upon what it will buy to satisfy a need, a want, or a whim. Five cents will buy a loaf of bread or a glass of ginger ale. If you are hungry the bread would be your choice.

If you had but five cents you would hesitate about spending it for anything except an absolute need. It must in any case be agreed that the coin which buys bread or some other vital necessity is more important than others.

One is forced to the belief that money has various values depending upon what it is needed or used for, even though each dollar at all times contains 100 cents and looks like every other dollar.

One may want a great fortune, but one's needs are never that great. If we are able to provide against hunger, cold, and a lack of shelter, we are able to provide one's needs. The things beyond that are mere wants.

When you invest in an Electrical Worker's Family Policy, you lay aside dollars for the future needs of your family which you ordinarily would have spent for mere wants. It is the part of wisdom to sacrifice some of the things you merely want now that would benefit others later. Think it over. Contentment is not happiness.

It is about time to sign off with best regards from "Memphis on the Mississippi."

R. B. BAKER.

#### L. U. NO. 481, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

The most discouraging feature of the present unemployment situation is the general apathy prevailing in the ranks of even union men. Meetings are not what they used to be. We no longer take the floor with fire in our eyes and bawl out the business manager or executive board. We now take but casual interest in our own union business and are seemingly content to leave everything up to the judgment of the business manager or executive board.

O, yes; we do sometimes have something to say but we find it more convenient to get a small group on the street, or the loafing room and there is where we tell the world what's wrong with L. U. No. 481.

My sympathy goes out to my fellow unemployed, for I know they are really going through a hellish condition. They know that the cards in our present capitalist society are stacked against them and they blindly fight everything and everybody in a vain effort to relieve almost unbearable economic pressure.

What a sad commentary on the mass intelligence of America, when we realize that there is an oversupply of all the necessities of life, yet we can find no way to distribute this over-abundance.

If a really civilized person from Mars or

Neptune could visit this planet and witness our present plight, he would no doubt pity the hungry millions, but he would have to conclude that millions would not patiently suffer for the want of things with which they were so bountifully surrounded, unless they were crazy, or perhaps this super-man would be more charitable and say that we had been miseducated by the power behind the press.

Why do products pile up on the market when millions would willingly buy if they had the money? Products pile up because the laborer only gets a small per cent of the sale price of his product. This being true throughout all industry, it is only reasonable to conclude that the producer cannot buy back the collective products.

Machine production has been a vital problem for the workers for 20 years. It has been gathering momentum with each passing year, but the war period intensified the demand for the mechanical robot and now we have leaped a gap that would probably have taken 50 normal years to attain.

Yes, we have made wonderful progress since 1914. We have made everything safe for democracy and big business.

Now what is the cure for this black plague, Old Man Depression?

If 10 men were placed on an island and in course of time it became possible for them to produce with the aid of a machine, all the necessities they needed for a livelihood, in 10 hours for one man at the machine each day, what would be the result? I believe they would decide that each would have to work one hour per day, thereby equalizing the work among the 10 men.

Capitalism has built a wonderful society, unconsciously, of course, but nevertheless very real. Nearly all lines of industry are organized in compact units and when the people through their ballots wish to take over the industries for the common weal, it will be an easy matter.

Electrical workers, read every page of our JOURNAL, but also read one of the following: The American Freeman, Girard, Kans.; The News Leader, New York City; Milwaukee Leader.

GEO. M. LARRAIR.

#### L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

Organization is the salvation of the working man. There is nothing original in that statement, nevertheless it is the same bright, new and shiny truth, that it was 50 years ago. The present industrial chaos has proven the truth of this old maxim over and over again. As bad as conditions are, think what they would have been had there been no trade unions. The great fight that the American Federation of Labor, and its affiliated national and international unions have made against the oppressors of the working man, has prevented the complete enslavement of the masses, and the total breakdown of our governmental system. And there can be no doubt but that the fight has been a successful one; even now the sun is beginning to break through the clouds of depression. There certainly should not be any "doubting Thomases"—but there are. There are still some men who will listen to those, whom they know have always been the enemies of labor, listen to their prattle while they blame the labor movement and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for all the ills that have befallen us during the last two years.

They will listen to the deceitful and selfish "boss," who tells them there is no longer any need for a mechanic to pay dues to the I. B. E. W., that he will work just as many hours and get just as good pay outside the

ranks of organized labor as he will in, and so on, and so on; the same old bunk, the same old lies; nothing new about this line of talk either. The surprising thing is that there are any men who have sufficient intelligence to hold down the job of an electrical worker who are also so dumb as to pay any attention to this brand of propaganda. But it seems that "Barnum was right."

To these men who have already dropped their cards, or are considering the matter, I would like to address a few remarks: "The I. B. E. W. took you in as a member, thereby putting at your disposal all of its facilities for your improvement. The hard work and sacrifice of members before you has made it possible for you to enjoy better living conditions and better pay than you would have otherwise. Your leaving the Brotherhood is your loss, not the Brotherhood's. The only change that will take place in the I. B. E. W. during the coming years will be that it will become larger and stronger and therefore of greater benefit to its loyal members, making your loss greater by comparison. Do you ever think of your family? Where can you obtain insurance and old age security for the small sum that a membership in our organization entitles you to? Have you no self-respect? How many times have you heard the non-union workman stutter and sputter and try to give some logical explanation of why he has no card? You know the feeling of pity, yet at the same time contempt, that you felt for this poor unfortunate. Do you want to be in his place? We scarcely think so, especially after you have thought the matter over, and we beg that you do think the matter over—for your own good."

A. W. THIOT.

#### L. U. NO. 557, SAGINAW, MICH.

Editor:

Well, all I know is what I read in the JOURNAL, and according to that a rift has appeared in the dark clouds and the silver lining is showing through. I read at least five real optimistic articles in the January issue and, although I would much prefer to

follow their lead, I feel that this time I must write about things "as is."

Jobs, of course, have been few and far between, but then, why worry about jobs? Life is too short to spend it all working and we'll pull through somehow as long as we can chip in a few dimes occasionally for a can of malt.

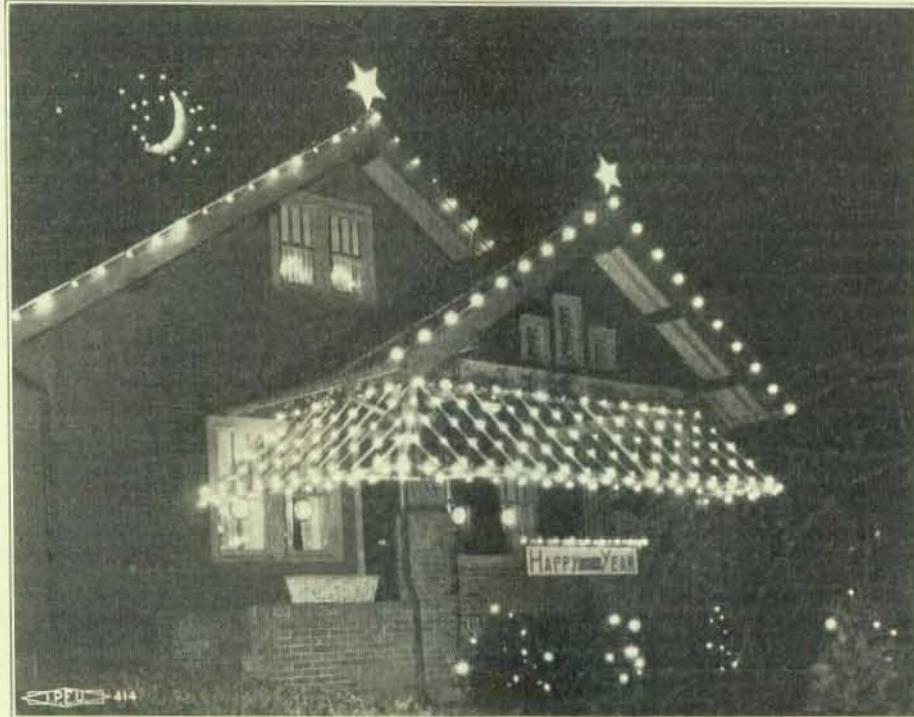
We are very sorry indeed to note that Colonel Butterworth, of Michigan theatre fame, has not been so scrupulous of late in regard to union labor in his Saginaw theatres, the alterations at the Franklin Theatre last year having been done by non-union electricians, despite our vigorous protests both to their local manager and to Mr. E. C. Beatty, district manager, the latter gentleman not even designing to answer our frantic wires.

But our hearts did quiver a little when we learned some time ago that Andy Mellon had been shaken down for a flock of dough to build a brand new federal building in Bay City, our sister city, and although the Ideal Construction Company, Gary, Ind., Mr. Gillot, manager, did shop around a bit after the bids were in and finally decided they could get by easier and cheaper doing the electrical work themselves, they finally acquired Brother Leon Kegley, of L. U. No. 110, St. Paul, to take charge of same, which was all o.k. with us.

But, ah me! Consider the irony of fate. We, who had looked askance at one another wondering who would be first to earn an honest dollar, are astounded to learn that the first man on the job is a one-time I. B. E. W. member who dropped his card 10 years ago, hired at the munificent rate of 50 cents per hour on a federal job where we understand the regular local rate should prevail.

[Editor's note: Law protects union scale.]

Oh, sure we understand that he's hired as a helper, but then we also know that he's had a lot more than 10 years' experience. Also, adding insult to injury, said Brother Leon Kegley refuses to recognize the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 557 and not deigning to request a permit also refuses to show us a traveling card. After much heckling and



A Prize House Decoration by a Journeyman. Who Loves Electricity. Suggests Opportunities For Next Christmas Display.

haggling back and forth for a couple months, our patience, which I must admit we have lots of, has been exhausted and we are asking Brother Kegley to kick in with a couple hundred bucks.

Well, it's like bananas, trouble always comes in bunches, so along comes Brother Ambrose Donnelly, erstwhile member of Local No. 58 and of Local No. 242, Ann Arbor, or wherever he can hang his traveling card, and through political influence lands a nice job for himself under Brother Kegley, and against the advice of L. U. No. 557. We have a few Brothers here ourselves who came in with the charter something over two years ago and since then things haven't been so good around here. Some of them haven't had a day's work in months; still they have paid their dues somehow and thereby enabled us to hang onto this charter, and the least we can do for them is to try to keep what little work we have for ourselves and not turn it over to every floater who happens to wander into our jurisdiction. True, Brother Donnelly is a one-time resident of Bay City, but he has been a great wanderer. Coming here over a year ago he was allowed to work on a permit for a short time. He was advised at that time to leave his card in Local No. 557, which he elected not to do. Since that time the card has been allowed to lapse and it really wouldn't make good sense to give him preference over our own members. So, I'm afraid that Brother Donnelly will also have to come across with a little of his spare change, if L. U. No. 557 has anything to say about it, the boys having voted him a \$48 fine at the last meeting.

Incidentally, Brother Kegley inadvertently passed a few remarks derogatory to our business agent, W. J. Behm. These remarks may or may not have been uttered in the heat of passion, nevertheless we take pride in refuting any and all charges against him. Brother Behm's union record from the time he presided over L. U. No. 476 in 1917 until the present time is something that L. U. No. 557 is proud of and is open for investigation. In the past two years we have been happy to welcome to this jurisdiction, Gray Electric, Detroit; Benson Electric, Duluth; Miller-York, Detroit. Our relations with them were pleasant and friendly except for a slight misunderstanding with Gray Electric over traveling expenses, which was settled by the I. O., we had no disagreements whatever. Brother Behm handled these jobs with general satisfaction.

Well, where there's so much gloom a little sunshine is bound to struggle through, eventually, and sure enough it comes in the shape of four new members from Bay City, with about five or six applications from others. We are very glad to welcome our Brothers from down the river, whom the I. O. has instructed to enlist under our banner. "But speaking of traveling expenses I can't help but marvel at the article by Local No. 105, Hamilton. Hats off to you, Local No. 105, and how do you get by with it? We fought for months to keep that clause in our agreement, but finally gave up. Glad to see you are still making it stick. I often think of those dear old days when the boss used to say, "Pack up your troubles and come along to Caro," or wherever it might be, and on the way the sandwiches might accidentally slip out in the ditch, but then, the birds do get so tired of eating pine needles and the boss never did like eating alone anyway, but it's just these little varieties that are the spice of life.

J. C. DENNER.

Time to me is so precious that with great difficulty can I steal one hour in eight days, either to satisfy myself or to gratify my friends.—John Knox.

#### L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, ME.

Editor:

I don't believe I was missed much during my self-imposed vacation, for the family received no letters of condolence and no one sent flowers, so I'm here again to inflict myself on the Brotherhood—yet only so far as anyone cares to read my letters.

I did feel a little peeved that Brother Broach has chosen to occupy the pages in the JOURNAL that I feel should be allotted to my efforts, though this isn't the entire reason for my retirement.

It has been of no use to attempt to write letters. Conditions have been terrible and there has been absolutely nothing of interest to add to the other fellows' troubles. Some of the boys are working at anything there's a dollar in—or 50 cents. Some are selling or turning in honest effort trying to, but there seems to be no bright spot.

We still maintain our wage scale and conditions, but the schedule has nothing in common with us and seems to be bereft of all Brotherly assistance and don't maintain us at all.

M. M. MCKENNEY.

#### L. U. NO. 575, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

Editor:

We experienced the closing of one of our strongest banks. That L. U. No. 575 withstood, thanks to the International Office, and we are now fighting our greatest enemy unemployment. In times like these most employers take advantage of the working man and lower his wages to the point that will permit a standard of living such as is found in the slums of a large city. Labor, we all know, is 90 per cent of the buying power of our great country, and how can we expect the return of normal times when we cripple our buying power with such as 10 cents an hour for labor, like cases which I recently ran into? Imagine a man forced to work for 10 cents an hour and try to support a wife and three children!

The grand cry among the employers is that the working man must adjust himself to prevailing conditions. I would like very much to see them adjust themselves to going hungry, having their homes taken from them and even watch one of their loved ones die because a doctor, knowing he would receive no compensation, was in no hurry to respond to their frantic call. This was the sad experience of one of our unemployed Brothers. And these are the prevailing conditions to which we are asked to adjust ourselves.

We electricians who live in a manufacturing town always have our working field infested with rats when the factories are idle. These men, many of whom get their material in another manner than buying it, will take wiring jobs at prices that our contractors cannot compete with and so the contractor cries, "Cut your wages to where we can compete with rats." But the rat is most generally a type of numbskull who will work for 50 cents a day. Of course, they can not compete with us in workmanship or efficiency, so a low price is their only weapon. If we drop to 60 cents an hour he will drop to 40 cents. Take an example in our union barber shops here. They were receiving 50 cents for haircuts and 35 cents for shaves. The rat shops were getting 25 cents for haircuts and 20 cents for shaves. The union shops all got together and dropped to 25 cents for haircuts and 25 cents for shaves. All well and good for about two weeks. Now, the rat shops have out signs "Hair cuts 15 cents, shaves 10 cents." Many will say they can't exist on such prices, but they will, for the rat is generally the type of scum who

does not know what a decent standard of living is and is satisfied to exist on anything and buy a bottle of whiskey for his pleasure. Pardon me, I had forgotten that prohibition is being enforced and it is impossible to buy liquor anymore. Our only hope to stamp out the low priced rat is to educate the public to the fact that when they pay 30 cents an hour, 30 cents worth of work is all they will receive in return. This will no doubt be hard to do, but we cannot fight the rats by trying to drop our wages to his level. Recently our railroads asked for 15 per cent increase in freight rates and 10 per cent wage reduction, promising big things if these terms were granted. Well, they were, and the reaction in this locality for labor has been the 10 per cent cut and a cut in their time to where most of them are getting only about half time now where they were formerly getting about three-fourths time. That is, those who were fortunate enough to have a job. It's just another instance where capital keeps faith with labor.

What will the answer to all these problems be? Several I have heard say, that a dole like England is giving the depressed would help relieve us, but that is not what we want. We are American and that spirit of our forefathers is still with us. We do not ask our government to give us anything. All we want is the chance to work and fight for our existence. We want jobs, not the dole. In 1917 our country called for us, we responded as only Americans can and many are now sleeping in Flanders fields, never to return, and now all we call on our country for is work, that we may earn our way and not beg it.

E. L. MINCH.

#### L. U. NO. 586, OTTAWA, ONT.

Editor:

Jobs are going along very nicely here and things are as good as other winters. Not much large work going on but enough small work to keep the boys moving.

The railway men are going back to the 44 hour week for reasons unknown to us at the present time. However we hope they all get full time. We might be able to get a little more dope on these railway men if at least 30 per cent would attend the meetings, but as it is one man cannot be expected to represent his group.

We experienced a very pleasant evening last month in the form of a card party. Brother Broderick was present and very kindly donated a prize which came in very handy for the winner. The booby prize was purchased for the local union by Brother Smith, and he was the lucky winner. Brother Broderick drew the lucky tickets and he got his own back when he presented Brother Smith with the booby prize.

Our benevolence fund is at last in existence and very likely will aid to a great extent in its usefulness. We have started a school for apprentices, starting off with elementary electricity, especially mathematics and their general application. Brother Burnett has kindly volunteered to conduct the classes and he deserves a lot of thanks.

The excitement of civic elections is over and we had the great misfortune to lose Stanley Lewis, owner of the only shop in the city we have an agreement with, from the board of control. Although we still have a union backer in Controller McCann, it was a tough break for all concerned when Controller Lewis lost out and we sincerely hope he runs next year with success.

MELVIN E. CAMERON.

**L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.**

Editor:

The question is asked repeatedly: "What's the idea of these time cards?" I think it is a fair question. I haven't seen much comment on the subject from other locals. Perhaps some expressions from the various correspondents would be worth while in showing all of us the good that may be gained from keeping a complete time card record.

Here's how it appeals to me. L. U. No. 595 has been somewhat slow in getting our system in operation. We have done our best through every channel except the JOURNAL to prepare the members for the idea. We have developed a record filing system to fit our particular needs. On January 1, 1932, time cards from every member became compulsory. I don't like that word compulsory where it can be avoided. The results in cooperation from the members so far have been so gratifying that I hope in our case the compulsory part won't mean anything.

From a purely local union standpoint I hope to have accomplished four objectives, which could be attained in no other way, by the end of the year. 1. In all future conferences on wage scales we will have exact data to back up our statements as to the average monthly earnings of our members. We can successfully combat the impression that we are so greatly overpaid. 2. We will have exact information on which to base a system for paying dues on a percentage basis. That is: The member who works the most will pay the most. Everyone will pay the minimum required by the constitution plus a per cent on what they make. I believe this to be the only fair way to pay dues. But the per cent can't be based on guess work without getting into plenty of grief. 3. The system will give the business manager an exact up-to-date record of who has been loafing the longest and consequently who is rightfully entitled to go out on the next job that comes in if he can do that particular kind of work. 4. At the end of the year any member can come into the office and find out just what he has made for the year. This might be interesting from various points of view—alimony, income tax, or what have you.

That is just how it justifies itself in my mind. There must be many other good arguments on the subject. I'd like to see some of them in print.

GENE GAILLAC.

[Editor's note: Good, L. U. No. 595. Watch JOURNAL for more developments.]

**L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Editor:

"Comment" by President Broach in the January issue of the JOURNAL contains plenty of food for thought for us local union officers.

The membership on the railroads is anxiously waiting the verdict from Chicago, but with the confidence of being a member of one of the 21 organizations presenting a solid front. If we had been as solid on July 1, 1922, what a different story there would have been. Nothing but the date 9-19-22 on the seniority list and the knowledge that they could not point you out in the years to come.

Brother Jamison, of the entertainment committee, is doing a fine job, as you Brothers will realize before this goes to press. Our twin Santa Claus, Joe DePaul and Joe Brunnett, also did a fine job during Christmas and their unselfish unionism deserves credit.

I had the pleasure of visiting our Brothers at New Castle, Pa., on January 26, and thank Committeeman Dan Richards and

Brother M. Schuller for their co-operation. We have some real union men among our membership on the Baltimore and Ohio. Keep up the good work, Brothers. Also, organize the no-bills; they get the rate and should help pay the freight.

BILL BLAKE.

**L. U. NO. 1099, OIL CITY, PA.**

Editor:

I wonder if the other Brothers who have endured a disastrous affair of our triple alliance, have thought what a wonderful thing it would be if all the trade unions were strongly affiliated and had interest in each other's welfare. You know there is strength in united forces, but when we are standing alone even the strongest are the weakest. But this thinking of mine can never be because we are only selfish human beings.

But what I have wanted to write for some time is about L. U. No. 1099's experience in the wonderful triple alliance and to give warnings to other local unions. Our local did not lose much except its pride and we surely swallowed that hard. But we did learn a lot and if we tangle up with this alliance again I am holding out for a few agreements between the locals involved. The carpenters' international representative told me he was going to settle disregarding the alliance, and got peeved when I expressed my thoughts. Although they didn't settle that night, they might as well have done so, because they framed everything for Vice President Bennett and we had to sign up or hold up the entire parade of willing wage earners; you know, the very few who could work if not stopped, or just card bearing members.

If the different locals would have agreements between them I am sure it would aid in the many troubles unions are having. Here are some of the ideas I have to offer:

Let each local appoint three or five members on the committee. The committee to meet and appoint a chairman and take up each local's demands and thoughts. No member working steadily for a contractor in trouble should be on committee.

If the fight is with the builders' exchange or a contractors' association, no one local should hold a meeting unless each of the other locals is represented to protect his local and stop any underhanded work.

And, last but not least, a cash bond should be put up by each local for the keeping of good faith.

Our business should be carried on in an even more thorough way than a bank, because we are dealing with the future of human beings, many times. We can not deal with the banks by our words only but we must sign our names and use collaterals. Believing this I can easily see no better reason than we should have agreements between local unions. A local union will come out in aid of another local union but yet before the trouble is cleared up the latter might renig at the end.

I am not criticizing our International because they did not know that some locals have no respect for other locals and would not keep their word or aid another local after they have gained a settlement. With our withdrawal from the building trades this agreement looked better than nothing. But to me the building trades is our best bet for ourselves and would be a step to further affiliating the different unions.

JOHNNY.

Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them.

**Women's Auxiliary****WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 83,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

I am so proud of the work our auxiliary has been doing in the past year, I want to tell the world about it.

Since last June we have been having a meeting once a month at the members' homes. At these meetings we sew, embroider or crochet. Then we sell the fancy work and put the money in our relief fund.

We gave a lovely Christmas party for all the boys' families and friends. It was just a big family affair, and everybody had a grand old time. We had a very nice program which included tap dancing by four little girls, Hawaiian music by one of the boys of Local No. 83 and his friends. The famous Heart of Dixie quartet sang negro spirituals for 35 minutes.

A young lady friend of Mrs. Franks' sang two solos, accompanied by Mrs. Franks at the piano. Mrs. Warner gave a short talk in behalf of our auxiliary.

The main event of the evening was the raffling off of various electrical appliances donated by several electrical shops of Los Angeles and the beautiful afghan spread and pillow, crocheted of wool yarn by the women of the auxiliary. I might add here that we sold tickets on the spread and pillow all over the state of California. Mrs. J. B. Sair, of Bartlett, Calif., won the spread and pillow. Mrs. Sair is a friend of Mrs. Allis, who sold her the lucky ticket.

After refreshments of coffee and doughnuts were served, we danced. Two prizes were given for the best waltzers, which were won by my partner and myself.

I believe I forgot to mention that a door prize was given also, which was won by another member of the auxiliary, Mrs. Kimes.

The money we received from the raffles and the candy booth went to help buy groceries for the Christmas baskets we gave to the less fortunate members of Local No. 83.

On January 6, we gave a little bunco party in honor of Mrs. Murphy. Mrs. Murphy did so much work on the afghan spread we wanted to show our appreciation in some way, and what could be better than a party?

February 3 was election night. Mrs. Bennett was re-elected as president; Mrs. Farrell was elected vice president; Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Allis, and Mrs. Mathis are the new trustees for this year. Mrs. Dwyer is the holdover from last year. Mrs. Mathis was also appointed chairman of the sewing club. And I am the new recording secretary and treasurer.

We will be back with you again next month.

MRS. SARAH MURRAY.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84,  
613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.**

Editor:

New officers were elected at the last meeting in December and installed at the annual Christmas party December 22. This party was well attended. Everyone enjoyed the program. Many numbers were sung by the electrical workers' quartet in their own inimitable way. Several numbers were given by children of auxiliary members, as well as outsiders. All were greatly appreciated. The children were given candy and fruit as well as gifts.

(Continued on page 158)



# IN MEMORIAM



## Bert Hale, L. U. No. 201

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 201, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our late Brother, Bert Hale, into eternal life;

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to those who remain to mourn his loss; and the passing of Brother Hale leaves in this local, No. 201, a void which can never be filled; and be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

WILLIAM HOSEA,  
OMAR ANDRE,  
JOHN GRIFFITH,  
Committee.

## T. J. Buchanan, L. U. No. 492

It is with deep sorrow that Local Union No. 492, I. B. E. W., mourns the loss of our worthy Brother, Thomas James Buchanan, who had been a loyal and faithful member of our organization for several years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Buchanan, a copy to our Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes of our local union and at our next meeting we stand in meditation for a period of one minute in respect of our deceased Brother.

H. M. NEVISON,  
C. HADGKISS,  
C. GOOD,  
J. STOKER,  
Executive Board.

## John Fennimore, L. U. No. 210

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 210, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our late Brother, John Fennimore, into eternal life; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and condolence to his family in their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy to the late Brother's family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

CHAS. H. EICHORST,  
J. WARREN WHITE,  
E. W. JONES,  
Committee.

## Budd Allison, L. U. No. 210

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 210, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our late Brother, Budd Allison, into eternal life; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and condolence to his family in their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy to the late Brother's family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

CHAS. H. EICHORST,  
J. WARREN WHITE,  
E. W. JONES,  
Committee.

## Joseph Hacias, L. U. No. 501

It is with saddened hearts that we mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, Joseph Hacias; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 501 expresses its sympathy to his wife and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Hacias, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFFE,  
Press Secretary.

## Albert Collins, L. U. No. 6

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Albert Collins; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn the loss of a Brother who had always been loyal and true; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our late departed Brother, Albert Collins, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late deceased Brother, Albert Collins, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., and that a copy be sent to the International Office with the request that they be published in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late deceased Brother, Albert Collins.

ALBERT E. COHN,  
FRED S. DESMOND,  
W. GIMMEL,  
Committee.

CHAS. B. WEST,  
President, Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W.  
CHARLES J. FOEHN,  
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W.

The above resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., Wednesday evening, February 17, 1932.

## E. L. Enzor, L. U. No. 17

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of our esteemed Brother, E. L. Enzor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM I. SPECK,  
EDWARD J. LYON,  
WM. McMAHON,  
Committee.

## H. Boentgen, L. U. No. 52

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the universe, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, H. Boentgen; and

Whereas his many friends and fellow workers in Local Union No. 52 deeply regret his sudden and unexpected death; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his untimely death, and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 52, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. J. GILLIGAN,  
Recording Secretary.

## M. Bernhardt Schmidt, L. U. No. 195

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother M. Bernhardt Schmidt, for many years a true and loyal member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Local Union No. 195 has lost a highly respected member; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved family, a copy to our International Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this, our local union.

EDWARD G. WEGNER.

## Eugene J. Blake, L. U. No. 39

Whereas Local Union No. 39, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, Eugene J. Blake; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Blake this union has lost a true and loyal member and his wife and family a loving husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership of Local Union No. 39 extend their sincere sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Blake, that a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in lawful assembly we stand for one minute in silence in further tribute to his memory.

THE COMMITTEE.

## F. H. Noll, L. U. No. 151

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from us our worthy Brother, F. H. Noll; and

Whereas in his passing we deeply feel our loss in a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to our departed Brother's bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

C. D. MULL,  
C. F. LIEBRANDT,  
B. E. HAYLAND,  
Committee.

## William J. Tregay, L. U. No. 6

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother and friend, William J. Tregay; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 6, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply mourn his untimely passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, William J. Tregay, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and that a copy be sent to the International Office with the request that they be published in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, William J. Tregay.

W. GIMMEL,  
FRED S. DESMOND,  
ALBERT E. COHN,  
Committee.

CHAS. B. WEST,  
President, Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W.  
CHARLES J. FOEHN,  
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W.

The above resolutions were adopted the 3d day of February, 1932, at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W.

## Richard A. Hambley, L. U. No. 17

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, Richard A. Hambley; and

Whereas Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., has lost in the death of Brother Hambley one of its true and good members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 17 hereby expresses its great appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 17 tenders its sympathy to the family of Brother Hambley in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM I. SPECK,  
EDWARD J. LYON,  
WM. McMAHON,  
Committee.

**INTEREST GROWS AS PUBLIC WORKS LAG**

(Continued from page 134)

be paid therefor, are to be open to inspection by the contracting officer at such times as the latter may elect, provided that such inspection shall not interfere with the proper and orderly prosecution of the work, and that a clearly legible statement of the rates payable as aforesaid under this contract shall be posted by the contractor in a prominent and easily accessible place at

the site of the work so that such statement may be seen at any time by persons engaged on the work.

It is further expressly understood and agreed that if it should be found by the contracting officer that any laborer or mechanic employed by the contractor or any subcontractor on the public work covered by this contract has been or is being paid a rate of wages less than the prevailing rate of wages, as aforesaid, the government may, by written notice to the contractor, terminate his right to proceed with the work, or such part of the work as to which

there has been a failure to pay said prevailing wages. In such event, it is understood and agreed that the government may take over the work and prosecute the same to completion by contract or otherwise, and that the contractor and his sureties shall be liable to the government for any excess cost occasioned the government thereby.

This order shall apply to all such contracts for which bids are hereafter invited.

HERBERT HOOVER.

The White House,  
January 19, 1932.
**Awards Made by the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, January 30, 1932**

Watertown, Minn.	Remodeling and enlarging postoffice	Tapager Construction Co., Albert Lea, Minn.	\$5,465
Morgan City, La.	Postoffice	Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala.	52,380
Springfield, Ohio	Foundation and excavation	B-W Construction Co., Chicago, Ill.	18,300
Americus, Ga.	Extending and remodeling postoffice	Murphy Pound, Columbia, Ga.	84,300
Long Beach, Calif.	Postoffice	Lindgren & Swinterton, Los Angeles, Calif.	392,000
Braddock, Pa.	Postoffice extension	Noyes Roach Co., St. Louis, Mo.	4,500
San Francisco, Calif.	Quarters at U. S. Marine Hospital	Clinton Construction Co., San Francisco, Calif.	138,000
Connersville, Ind.	Postoffice remodeling and enlarging	Dunlap & Co., Columbus, Ind.	51,420
New Orleans, La.	Personnel Quarters, U. S. Marine Hospital	R. P. Farnsworth, New Orleans, La.	299,974
Topeka, Kans.	Postoffice	Jas. I. Barnes, Logansport, Ind.	608,900
Texas City, Texas	Postoffice	Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala.	70,700
Atlanta, Ga.	Postoffice superstructure	Great Lakes Construction Co., Chicago, Ill.	1,534,351
Wellsville, N. Y.	Postoffice	Earl E. Garber, Bethlehem, Pa.	87,200
Allentown, Pa.	Excavation and Foundation	Frank A. Ortman, Flint, Mich.	21,075
Menasha, Wis.	Postoffice	Vincent Chaibai & Co., Gary, Ind.	59,500
Beatrice, Nebr.	Postoffice	Noyes Roach & Co., St. Louis, Mo.	37,830
Winner, S. D.	Postoffice	S. W. Jonason & Co., Aberdeen, S. D.	68,500
Pikeville, Ky.	Postoffice	Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala.	42,970
Mountain Grove, Mo.	Postoffice	Busboom Bros., Fairbury, Nebr.	53,500
Greensburg, Ind.	Postoffice	Dunlap & Co., Columbus, Ohio.	59,360
Galveston, Texas	Building to hospital	John F. Fritch, Dallas, Texas.	59,485
Thermopolis, Wyo.	Postoffice	Jas. A. Parr Co., Chadron, Nebr.	69,700
Rogersville, Tenn.	Postoffice	Rosen & Fischel, Chicago, Ill.	53,567
Springfield, Mo.	Hospital building	Jos. A. Holpuch, Chicago Ill.	1,710,000
Port Angeles, Wash.	Postoffice	W. D. Belanger & Co., Everett, Wash.	123,495
Uniontown, Pa.	Demolition and construction of postoffice	Chas. H. Shok Co., Dayton, Ohio.	100,700
Mobile, Ala.	Construction of wharf	J. W. Gilbert, Mobile, Ala.	26,775
Norwalk, Ohio	Postoffice	Ideal Construction Co., Gary, Ind.	70,000
Albany, Ga.	Remodeling and enlarging postoffice	General Engineering Corporation, Upper Darby, Pa.	16,930
Elizabethton, Tenn.	Postoffice	C. A. Morrison & Co., Shelby, N. C.	67,066
Stockton, Calif.	Postoffice	Murch Bros., St. Louis, Mo.	406,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Postoffice	Aronberg-Fried Co., New York.	4,596,000
Maywood, Ill.	Postoffice	Rosen & Fischel, Chicago, Ill.	78,508
Exeter, N. H.	Postoffice	Thomas Perrone, Inc., Hartford, Conn.	55,200
Lexington, Ky.	Foundation for Narcotic Farm Building	Raymond Contracting Co., Bowling Green, Ky.	217,341
Beloit, Wis.	Extending and remodeling postoffice	Rosen & Fischel, Chicago	108,341
Portland, Ore.	Court House	Murch Bros., St. Louis, Mo.	1,126,000
New Orleans, La.	Additions to buildings	T. A. Pittman, New Orleans, La.	26,346
Butte, Mont.	Extending and remodeling postoffice	A. M. Lundberg, St. Louis, Mo.	241,000
Youngstown, Ohio	Postoffice	A. W. Kutsche, Detroit, Mich.	361,000
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Postoffice	Immel Construction Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.	77,843
Oklmulgee, Okla.	Postoffice and court house	Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala.	228,238
Monroe, Wis.	Postoffice	Carl Westberg & Co., Chicago	67,852

**Awards Made by the Construction Quartermaster, January 30, 1932**

Ft. Humphrey, Va.	Two-car ambulance garage	Industrial Engineering and Construction Co., Washington, D. C.	1,690
Wheeler Field, T. H.	Buildings, two garages, shop, field officers' quarters, fire station, guardhouse, parachute building, paint, oil and dope house, dispensary, etc.	Henry Freitas, Honolulu	145,600

**Awards From Various Other Departments**

El Reno, Okla.	Dept. of Justice	Prison Building	W. S. Bellows Construction Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.	227,000
Washington, D. C.	Interior Dept.	St. Elizabeths Additional Buildings	W. E. O'Neil Co., Chicago, Ill.	543,000
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	Coast Guard	Barracks, etc.	Hinz Construction Co., Miami, Fla.	
Ft. Wadsworth, Los Angeles, Calif.	Additions to Building	Veterans Bureau	Wigg Construction Co., Redondo Beach, Calif.	56,300
Washington, D. C.	District of Columbia	Engine House	W. P. Rose Co., Goldsboro, N. C.	
Lakehurst, N. J.	Bureau of Yards and Docks	Buildings, Naval Base	John Homan, Philadelphia, Pa.	106,243
Beltsville, Md.	Dent. of Commerce, Bureau of Standards	Radio Buildings	Fidelity Engineering Co., Baltimore, Md.	
Mare Island, Calif.	Bureau of Yards and Docks	Battery Overhauling	Barrett & Hilp, San Francisco, Calif.	145,500
Evansville, Ind.	Treasury Dept.	Marine Hospital	Anderson & Co., Chicago, Ill.	75,600

Biloxi, Miss.....	Veterans Bureau.....	Building and Utilities.....	National Construction Co., Washington, D. C.....	531,932
Sunnyvale, Calif.....	Bureau of Yards and Docks .....	Helium and Boiler Plant Building .....	Robert E. McKee, Central Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.....	64,500
Sunnyvale, Calif.....	Bureau of Yards and Docks .....	Gas Holder .....	Stacey Mfg. Co., Elmwood Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114,487
Champlain, N. Y.....	Supervising Architect, Treasury .....	Inspection Station .....	B. J. Twisdale, P. O. Box 262, Watertown, N. Y.....	34,615
Troy, Ohio.....	Supervising Architect, Treasury .....	Postoffice .....	Chas. H. Shook Co., Dayton, Ohio.....	77,675
Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	Supervising Architect, Treasury .....	Remodeling and enlarging Postoffice .....	Gerhardt Construction Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	16,185
St. Petersburg, Fla.....	Construction Division, Veterans Bureau.....	Buildings and Utilities.....	Jas. I. Barnes, Logansport, Ind.....	637,925
Norman, Okla.....	Supervising Architect, Treasury .....	Postoffice .....	Christy-Dolph Construction Co., Dallas, Texas.....	67,800
Pearl Harbor, T. H.....	Bureau of Yards and Docks .....	Engine and Air Craft Overhaul Shop .....	Newport Construction & Engineering Co., Lee Hall, Va.....	148,000
Boulder, Colo.....	Supervising Architect, Treasury .....	Extending and Remodeling Postoffice .....	Busboom & Rauh, Salina, Kans.....	70,000
Middleboro, Mass.....	Supervising Architect, Treasury .....	Postoffice .....	Smythe & Co., 1416 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.....	69,268
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Supervising Architect, Treasury .....	Mail Handling Equipment .....	Samuel Olson, Chicago, Ill.....	122,700
Carlinville, Ill.....	Supervising Architect, Treasury .....	Postoffice .....	A. Clement Tobin & Co., Richmond Heights, Mo.....	49,500
Hot Springs, Ark.....	Construction Quarter-master .....	Hospital Building .....	National Construction Co., Tower Bldg., Washington, D. C.....	1,043,500

### WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 155)

The new officers installed were: President, Mrs. Jerome Foster; vice president, Mrs. Dewey Johnson; second vice president, Mrs. Charlie Boone; secretary, Mrs. Baker; treasurer, Mrs. Brooks; warden, Mrs. Englett; chaplain, Mrs. Kalb; press secretary, Mrs. Charlie Boone.

The old officers were presented small tokens of appreciation. The whole auxiliary deeply regretted Mrs. Stroud's decision to decline re-election as president; ill health was her reason. We are hoping she will soon be strong again and continue her excellent work in her charming manner for the auxiliary.

Mrs. Foster, the new president, is a gracious, Christian lady and we are very fortunate in electing so capable a person as president.

The other retiring officers were efficient and splendid in their respective places. In declining re-election they agreed every one at some time should hold some office.

The new officers are doing nicely and are receiving any needed assistance from the old officers.

We feel this will be a hard year but hope to make progress with the assistance of all members.

This auxiliary sincerely appreciates the encouraging letters from other auxiliaries, also the Christmas and New Year greetings from them and from officials.

If you failed to read Mr. T. L. Elder's article in the January issue of the JOURNAL, hunt it up and read it now. Mr. Elder is business agent for L. U. No. 84. He tells what selfish interests are doing here; what obstacles are in the way of a fair settlement of the linemen's strike against the power company in Atlanta. There seems to be no prospect of an early settlement.

Few members of L. U. No. 613, inside men's local, are working. Many have been out of work for nearly two years.

Some of the officials of large concerns, newspapers and writers seem to have absorbed some of the Frenchman Coue's be-

lief in autosuggestion, "Every day in every way I am getting better and better." To read some of the things in print, one would almost believe business to be that way, but you can't fool people with empty stomachs and unpaid bills. What we need is work and fair play not "suggestion" and fault-finding.

MRS. CHARLIE BOONE.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Another year is recorded upon the calendar of time, a new year and we hope a better one for all than the one that has just passed down the long avenue of the ages. Nineteen-thirty-two, we pause and wonder what you hold in store for us.

We are told that we can only judge the future by the past. We might become somewhat pessimistic but we should not be too greatly influenced by that, however, for Pope says, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and without that this would be a pretty gloomy old world to live in. Life, we know, is a complex thing, made up of good things and bad, sunshine and rain, laughter and tears, vexation and joy and their kindred emotions and we should school ourselves so that we can in a measure at least, overcome the bad and really enjoy the good we meet along the way. We all can and should do what we can to scatter a little sunshine along the pathway of life.

Our meeting nights are the first and third Tuesdays of each month. This may have been told before but be that as it may, it will bear repetition.

We held our election January 5 and installation January 19. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. H. W. Nichols; vice president, Mrs. A. E. Jennings; secretary, Mrs. E. Velin; conductor, Mrs. R. O. Dusk; warden, Mrs. H. H. Skeldon; trustee, Mrs. M. Rice; press secretary, Mrs. A. H. Urtubees. There was only one trustee to be elected, as Mrs. W. Nessler and Mrs. H. Taylor are hold-overs. Mrs. J. Edmunds acted as installing officer,

assisted by Mrs. O. F. Tischer. All officers wore white uniforms and each wore a shoulder bouquet. The installing officer and assistant were given a corsage of roses and sweet peas as a token of appreciation for their services.

We are increasing our membership in spite of Old Man Depression and hope in time to have every one eligible a part of us. Prior to our election we divided the auxiliary into two groups and put on a membership drive. The losers were to entertain the winners which was done the night of installation and the winners have nothing but praise for the delightful manner in which they were entertained. We are now busily engaged in promoting the annual ball, working in conjunction with Local No. 292, which sponsors same. It is to be held February 6 at the Masonic Cataract Hall. The proceeds of the dance are to go to the relief committee. Members of the auxiliary dance committee are: Mrs. E. Schultz, Mrs. E. Velin, Mrs. H. Christianson, Mrs. O. F. Tischer and Mrs. A. H. Urtubees.

I believe that the slogan proposed by Mrs. R. C. Simpson of the Seattle, Wash., Auxiliary, "United we stand, divided we fall," could be used to advantage by all of us.

MRS. A. H. URTUBEES.

April, April,  
Laugh thy girlish laughter;  
Then, the moment after,  
Weep thy girlish tears!  
April, that mine ears  
Like a lover greetest,  
If I tell thee, sweetest,  
All my hopes and fears,  
April, April,  
Laugh thy golden laughter,  
But, the moment after,  
Weep thy golden tears!  
"Song," by William Watson.

The bound volumes of the 1931 Electrical Workers Journal are to be sold again this year for \$3.75 postage prepaid. They are uniform with the volumes of other years, one-fourth leather, handsome and durable.

## BEATING FATHER TIME

Sometimes it is a source of wonder how it happens that we allow Father Time to play his sly tricks on us. For example:

The other day we received an application from the wife of a member in good standing. She had passed the insurance age limit by less than a month and was therefore not eligible to the Family Group Policy.

We were obliged—regretfully—to turn down her application. Her chance to be included in the Family Group was lost forever by a few days delay.

We couldn't help pondering a few questions concerning this applicant—

Was it because of finances her application wasn't sent in sooner?

Apparently not as remittance was enclosed with her application and her husband had been a member in good standing for many years, always paid in advance.

Was it because of lack of knowledge about age limits on the policy?

We decided not since her letter mentioned the fact that she "hoped she would not be too late to be admitted."

Was it because she felt that she was sufficiently insured already?

(When we thought this last over we wondered all the more )

Her letter told us that because of having **no other insurance coverage** she was anxious to be included in the Family Group.

We could only conclude that it was a plain case of procrastination and letting Old Father Time steal away her opportunity.

We urge you Electrical Workers, send in your application on your wives and families **TODAY**.

Tomorrow may be just 24 hours too late!



# APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE

## ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the ..... of ..... a member  
(Give relationship)

of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. ...., and I hereby apply for.....  
units or \$..... life insurance, and will pay \$..... each.....  
(Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and have no deformity, except.....  
(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth..... Occupation ..... Race.....  
(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace ..... Sex .....

Beneficiary ..... Relationship .....  
(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary.....

My name is.....  
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as  
"Mrs. James Smith")

My address is.....  
(Street and number—City and State)

Date.....  
(Signature in full)

### QUESTIONS BELOW TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

1. Father of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name	
	Address	

(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

**NOTE: Age limits, 1 to 50 years. Issued in units of \$250.00. Limit of insurance for any one person: Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00. Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.**

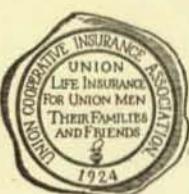
**Cost per unit: If paid annually, \$3.60; Semi-annually, \$1.80; Quarterly, 90 cents; Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."**

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

Make Checks Payable to  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
G. M. Bugnizet

and Send with Application to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.

(Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. R. Biggs)



## DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM FEBRUARY 1, INCLUDING FEBRUARY 29, 1932

L. L.	No.	Name	Amount
580	O. E. Halverson	\$1,000.00	
201	Bert Hale	1,000.00	
18	A. C. Kinder	1,000.00	
I. O. R. G. Calder		1,000.00	
6	W. J. Tregary	1,000.00	
501	Jos. Hacias	475.00	
39	E. J. Blake	1,000.00	
I. O. J. M. Curtis		1,000.00	
5	C. S. Hosterman	1,000.00	
3	James J. Corr	1,000.00	
I. O. T. F. Power		1,000.00	
210	B. B. Allison	825.00	
195	Martin Schmidt	1,000.00	
151	F. H. Noll	825.00	
20	Harry M. Kellar	1,000.00	
134	Richard Weber	1,000.00	
I. O. W. B. McChesney		1,000.00	
734	P. J. Eldridge	300.00	
210	J. L. Fennimore	650.00	
I. O. A. Collins		1,000.00	
I. O. M. P. Hoy		1,000.00	
3	Walter McAlpine	825.00	
134	Frank Py	1,000.00	
481	H. Dunlap	1,000.00	
I. O. W. C. Mooney		1,000.00	
I. O. Daniel Collins		1,000.00	
52	Harry Boentgen	1,000.00	
3	Geo. F. Davis	1,000.00	
5	Martin Sorg (part payment)	666.66	
5	R. Downey	1,000.00	
Death claims February 1 to February 29, 1932		\$27,566.66	
Death claims previously paid		2,567,086.10	
Total claims paid		\$2,594,652.76	

## CITIES CONTINUE TO DEVELOP WORK PLAN

(Continued from page 123)

business can be stimulated into actual accomplishment.

"The main object of the sub-committee on business co-operation is to stimulate trade promotional activity under local community organizations, sponsored by chambers of commerce or other acceptable community agencies. These efforts will be directed to the education of property owners as to the desirability of making repairs and improvements and to assisting local contracting and supply concerns to improve their merchandising methods. While successful carrying out of the purposes of the national agency directing this movement for repair, maintenance and improvement of property naturally can be expected to provide a great amount of additional employment throughout the country, yet the program of the sub-committee on business co-operation is not based on unemployment relief, but primarily on the idea of a sane, useful and economic revival of business in this particular field. The sub-committee will serve as a national clearing house of information and counsel on the numerous phases of the subject of repair, improvement and modernizing of homes, commercial, industrial and institutional property; programs and plans for local organization of this activity, and also assist local trade groups and national trade associations in their merchandising methods and efforts."

Closely related to the problem of developing this dormant field of repair and modernization is the question of the use of proper standard materials in such work. The present era seems to provide an open season for bootleg wiring and wiring devices. Not only that, good installation jobs are often adulterated by tampering two or three years after the original installation is made. Faulty additions are made by bunglers with sub-standard materials which are dangerous and a menace to life and property. Certain contractors are warmly advocating a requirement by law of the city inspector to reinspect electrical jobs periodically.

The so-called Rochester Plan, to which we have referred from time to time in these columns continues to make progress. The mayor of the city of Rochester has addressed the following letter to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL:

"It is, we hope, with pardonable pride that the city of Rochester takes advantage of an opportunity to call to your attention the campaign used here to stimulate business and thereby improve the employment situation.

"The enclosed reprint of an article in the March issue of the Ladies' Home Journal tells you of the results obtained in the Rochester campaign. This plan or a similar plan, can be used successfully in almost any community.

"The Rochester plan is stimulating business. The \$6,000,000 pledged is creating jobs and is moving retail stocks. It has offered the city optimism in place of gloom.

"The Ladies' Home Journal will be only too glad to send you further details of the Rochester plan, or an analysis of several other employment-making campaigns that may be more adaptable to your local conditions. They would welcome an expression of your opinion with the understanding that they may use it for publication to further the battle against unemployment and the depression. A letter to this office will start the above material to you."

The editorial referred to in the Ladies' Home Journal calls attention to the part women can play in this drive for repair and modernization work.

## LABOR DEPARTMENT EXPOSES BELL POLICIES

(Continued from page 128)

as line and construction installation and maintenance men and cable and conduit construction and maintenance men. Each of these classes was separately included in the statistics of changes in number of employees. No attempt was made to study the effects of such labor-saving devices as have recently been introduced in the digging of trenches, the handling of poles, etc., as such changes are not peculiar to the telephone industry. But if there have been any marked increases in the amount of labor required in these groups, due to change to the dial system, the increases ought to be recognized."

Nothing is said about wages of employees.

## DRAMATIC BATTLE ON U. S. AIR LINES

(Continued from page 127)

Air Ferries, Ltd.  
Alaska-Washington Airlines.  
Bennett Air Transport.  
Boeing Air Transport, Inc.  
Border Air Lines.  
Bowen Air Lines, Inc.  
Braniff Airways, Inc.  
Century Airlines, Inc.  
Chicago-Detroit Airways.  
Colonial Division, American Airways, Inc.  
Eastern Air Transport, Inc.  
Embry-Riddle Division, American Airways, Inc.  
Ford Airways.  
Gilpin Airlines.  
Gorst Air Transport, Inc.  
Inter-Island Airways, Ltd.  
Kohler Aviation Corporation.  
Main Flying Service, Inc.  
Mamer Air Transport.  
Martz Coach Co., Inc.  
Mid-Continent Air Express Corporation.  
Moscow Air Transportation Co.  
National Air Transport Co., Inc.  
National Parks Airways, Inc.  
New Orleans Air Line.  
New York, Philadelphia and Washington Airway Corporation.  
Northwest Airways, Inc.  
Oklahoma-Texas Airline.  
Pacific Air Transport, Inc.  
Pacific Airways and Steamship Co.  
Pan American Airways, Inc.  
Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc.  
Pennsylvania Air Lines.  
Pittsburgh Airways, Inc.  
Rapid Air Transport, Inc.  
Richmond Air Transport and Sales Corporation.  
Robertson Airplane Service Co.  
Seattle-Victoria Air Mail, Inc.  
Southern Division, American Airways, Inc.  
Transamerican Airlines.  
Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc.  
Tuxhorn Flying School, Inc.  
United States Airways, Inc.  
Universal Division, American Airways, Inc.  
Varney Airlines, Inc.  
Wedell-Williams Air Service, Inc.  
Western Air Express.  
Western Air Service Corporation.  
Wyoming Air Transport.

Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens. A highwayman is as much a robber when he plunders in a gang, as when single; and a nation that makes an unjust war is only a great gang.—Franklin.

## In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

**COUNTRY DOCTOR MAKES WORLD HIS DEBTOR**

(Continued from page 132)

he found little specks on the gelatine surface. With a carefully cleaned wire, he picked off a bit of one of the specks, smeared it on a glass slide, stained it, and hurried to the microscope. There they were! thousands of the rods, all alike and no others. Now surely the microscopic murderer of thousands of people for generations past could be indicted. "But no," said the stubborn professor, "the evidence is still circumstantial. We must now prove that the germs do actually cause tuberculosis in an animal"—which was easily done, so that no one need doubt further. He dissected the poor victims who had died that others might live, and found in their lungs the same germs.

Now the chain of evidence was complete. What had the persistent detective proved?

1. That germs of a certain kind, which Koch now called tubercle bacilli, are found in the bodies of persons and animals sick with tuberculosis.

2. That these germs can be grown artificially in pure cultures.

3. That the germs from the pure cultures, when injected into the lungs of animals, cause tuberculosis.

4. That the identical germs can again be found in the bodies of such animals.

Still not content, Koch injected all sorts of animals with the germs and found that some species would and others (fish, for example, and cold-blooded animals like frogs and tortoises) would not develop the disease. He also reminded himself that nature does not work with a hypodermic. How do the germs get into the body under natural circumstances? He built a box and put several small animals into it. Then, with a nozzle securely sealed through a hole in the box, he sprayed a solution containing some of the germs into it and let the animals breathe the germ-laden fog. The poor beasts died, and when he dissected them on the laboratory table, he was able to find again the characteristic rod-shaped germs.

No wonder the critical professors at Berlin could find no flaw in the indictment! During these 50 years, Koch's discovery has stood like a solid rock. The tubercle bacillus is the sole cause of tuberculosis. But much else we have learned. Eight years after Koch's announcement, Dr. Nageli made an important discovery. He had examined hundreds of persons after death who had died from various causes—accidents, childbirth, cancer, and so on—and found in nearly all adult bodies the unmistakable tubercles caused by tuberculosis germs. If Koch was correct, how could it be that persons had the germs in their bodies and yet did

not have the disease? That was a puzzler until—

Another doctor, Clemens von Pirquet, so modified a certain test originally used by Koch that it could be made easily and safely on any one. The tuberculin test, as it was called, was soon widely used. If a red spot appeared after a day or two on the skin where the test was made, it meant that tubercle bacilli were in the body. So it gradually came to be known that most people sooner or later get tubercle bacilli into their bodies but that the body fights back and imprisons the germs in tubercles. Only if the germs come in too great quantities or if the resisting power of the body weakens and breaks down, can they do harm.

Still another doctor, Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, invented a curiously penetrating light that could go right through the body and make a photograph so that the hard substances, such as bone, stood out as shadows. As the X-ray became improved, men learned to use it to show up more detail. For the past few years, it has been used to detect any damaged spots caused by the tubercle bacillus that might be in a person's lung, and we have found that many persons do show such damage in the lung long before there is any sign of the dread disease. This has been of great value, for now it is possible to learn whether or not the tubercle bacillus has gotten into the body and, if so, how much damage has already been done. In most such cases, a little sensible care is all that is needed to protect a person from developing the disease which all past generations have dreaded.

If this were a fairy tale, I should here tell you that in due time Koch, the detective, became Koch, the discoverer of the cure, and condemned the tubercle bacillus to everlasting extermination. But no—that was indeed his fondest hope yet it remained unfulfilled. Hundreds of men have since searched for the cure and thus far all have failed. It will surely come—but that is another story. What good, then, was it to be

able to identify the villain in the crime of tuberculosis?

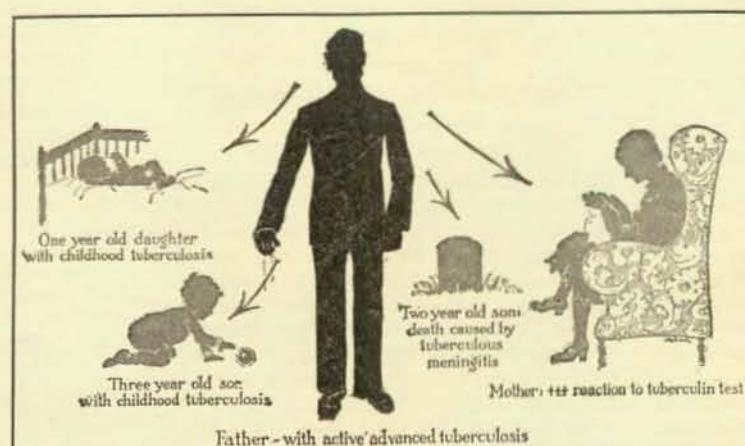
Very much good. Knowing of no easy way of curing the disease, men set about other more tedious ways of outwitting the enemy. Time has shown that the plan was sound and that, without the knowledge Koch gave us, we should not have succeeded. For example, the pioneers of the tuberculosis movement said that if this is a germ disease, we must keep it from spreading from the sick to the well. We must tell people how it gets from one to another, how it takes advantage of a body weakened by disease or hunger or overwork or worry. We must discover the disease in its very earliest stages and stop it from developing. Sanatoria and clinics sprang up, public health nurses rolled up their sleeves, health departments set up sanitary machinery that would help protect the people, tuberculosis associations sounded the alarm and at the same time preached the gospel of good health.

More than ever, after these fifty years, we are appreciating the magnificent discovery of Robert Koch and we are learning that the detective work is not done yet. His text, "Tuberculosis causes tuberculosis—every case comes from another," must ring out again. Wherever there is so much as a suspicion of tuberculosis, we, our doctors, health officers, and nurses, must get busy and trace that suspicion as carefully as Koch tracked the germ until he had its back to the wall. The hunt may lead to a dear grandmother, whom none would suspect of being a germ spreader because, after all, she has had that cough of hers ever since she was a girl. The trail may lead to a fellow workman in a shop, who doesn't even know he has tuberculosis; it may take us to a husky high school youngster whose lung damage is yet so slight that it does not show; and it may lead us to a cunning toddler, in whose body the germs are already entrenched.

The hunt is no longer a one-man job. Each person's security depends now on how well we do our community duty. Slow? Yes, but sure. It may be long

before we find the cure that will hang the villain in one fell swoop, but we can starve him out by persistently hunting out every case of tuberculosis, and through education and hospitalization prevent the germs from gaining new victims.

A concerted effort to "discover the other case" through stimulating closer co-operation among physicians, health officers, public health nurses, and social workers will be undertaken in the form of an early diagnosis campaign to be conducted throughout the United States during the month of April by 2,084 affiliated tuberculosis associations. This will be the fifth annual educational



THE NEED FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ALL CONTACTS

How tuberculosis may involve an entire household; the actual experience of a family, which is typical of the tuberculosis situation. Prepared by Dr. J. A. Myers, professor of preventive medicine, University of Minnesota. Neither the wife nor the two living children suffered symptoms which ordinarily would prompt an intelligent person to seek medical aid.

campaign of this sort conducted by the tuberculosis associations, and experience during the previous efforts indicates that in most communities a marked increase will be noted in active cases of tuberculosis discovered and a corresponding increase in the number of persons who go to their doctors for a thorough physical examination in order to set their minds at ease.

#### WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 138)

is closest to the child should have an opportunity to determine work in and of the school, more so than anyone else. And this point of view is, of course, ardently supported by all progressive educators.

"An adequate pension system in the interest of the community and the teacher.

"No sex discrimination."

The teacher, in turn, by affiliating with organized labor, Miss Borchardt emphasizes, has an opportunity to share with the other productive workers of the community in raising social standards of the community. The teachers' union is the only educational organization in the country actively seeking adequate child labor laws, other pension laws, and similar legislation. And the labor movement is the gainer by having the sympathy and understanding of a highly educated group.

#### Respect Labor

Miss Borchardt tells this significant story from her own experience:

"A large number of children are ashamed of the fact that their parents are workers; particularly that they are mechanical workers. It is often pitiful to see them trying to hide that fact. I recall one case in point: When, for our school files, I was asking a little girl the occupation of her father, she hesitated a while, and then said, 'He is in the building business.' I learned later that he was a carpenter. Some time thereafter, I asked her quite casually if her father was ever a delegate from the carpenters' union to the Central Labor Union. She hesitated and tried to evade the question. Then, I said, 'If he is, perhaps I have met him there, for I am the delegate from the teachers' union.' She seemed delighted and from that time on the affairs of her father were no longer things of which she was ashamed, but which she took as a matter of course.

"From this incident, I feel that it is highly important that we have teachers who recognize in full their responsibility to their classes; their responsibility in having developed in their students a sense of pride in work and appreciation of those who do work, regardless of their particular calling.

"The teachers union can do, and I honestly feel does do, much toward developing in the students a sense of appreciation for the contribution which all workers are making to organize society and incidentally, in removing from the students, therefore, a feeling of contempt

which all too many of them have, I feel, for their parents."

#### A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF EGGS

(Continued from page 139)

##### Shirred or Baked Eggs

Shirred eggs in individual ramekins or in a casserole are attractive. Break the eggs into the shallow, buttered baking dish, dot with butter, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. If you like, add a few tablespoons of cream and sprinkle with a mixture of grated cheese and fine dry bread crumbs. Then set the dish, or dishes, in a pan of water and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until the whites of the eggs are set. Hollowed-out tomatoes used for cups in which to bake eggs are attractive.

##### Scrambled Eggs

There are many variations of the popular scrambled eggs. You may incorporate into the egg mixture tasty bits of crisp bacon, or a small quantity of chopped ham, or thin strips of chipped beef, cut with a scissors, or finely chopped fresh parsley. Break eggs into a pan containing one tablespoonful of melted butter, bacon grease or vegetable shortening, and add 1 tablespoonful of top milk for each egg. Cook slowly, stirring constantly until thickened. Scrambled eggs should be creamy, not dry.

##### Omelettes of All Kinds

A fluffy brown omelette has a charm all its own. But it must be carefully prepared. Once you understand how to do it, you will want to serve omelettes often.

The ingredients are: one egg for each person, 1 tablespoonful of milk for each egg, and salt to taste. Separate eggs, beat the yolks thoroughly and add the milk, which may be slightly heated. Or, one-half cup of hot white sauce of medium thickness added to the yolks will make a larger omelette with more body. Fold the yolk mixture gradually and carefully into the stiffly beaten whites containing one-fourth teaspoon of salt. Have ready and hot a smooth heavy omelette pan or skillet containing one tablespoonful of melted butter, and pour the egg mixture into the pan. Cook at moderate heat, moving the pan about so that the mixture will cook at the edges at the same rate that it does in the center of the pan. As soon as the omelette has browned slightly on the bottom you may place it in a moderate oven and cook for 10 minutes. Or, continue the cooking on top of the stove till mixture sets and then place under a low broiler frame for two or three minutes to brown. Or, a third method, cover the pan during the whole period and cook with steam. When the omelette is firm to the touch, crease through the center, fold it over with a spatula or pancake turner, and slide it onto a hot platter. Melted butter containing finely cut parsley may be poured over if there is no other sauce

or garnish, and of course the omelette should be served at once.

There are many ways of peping up the omelette. You may put chopped fried ham or bacon, grated cheese, or a cooked vegetable such as peas, asparagus, or mushrooms, or a combination of chopped onion, green pepper, celery and parsley delicately fried in butter, directly into the egg mixture before it is cooked. Or you may use any of these things as a garnish to spread on the omelette before it is folded together. Or you may make a creamy sauce containing bits of left-over chicken, ham, or mushrooms, for example, to pour over the omelette when serving it. An omelette with Spanish sauce containing tomatoes, onions, peppers, celery, is attractive. This sauce, of course, should be cooked until the tomatoes are thick and the onions well cooked. Some people like omelettes with jelly, which should be dotted over the top before the omelette is folded.

#### AMERICA APPEARS TO WAKE TO HOUSING NEEDS

(Continued from page 129)

by year to prevent their losing these homes, even if they should be able to pay the initiation fee into the great American Home Owners' Club.

"Careful survey shows that tragedy has already stalked upon thousands and thousands of home owners throughout this country during the past two years through the loss of their savings because of their inability to keep up the necessary payments on their homes. Something over and above an abundance of mortgage money is necessary for the stimulation and protection of home ownership, and that something is sustained buying power of the masses."

##### Good Houses Pay

Claude M. Leigh, managing director of the Metropolitan Housing Corporation of London, is visiting America. Mr. Leigh maintains that model homes with low rentals are paying handsome profits in London. He condemns slums as bad patriotism. He declares:

"Slums are uneconomical from a national point of view, from the point of view of the landlords and from the point of view of the tenants. I have proved that there is no need for slums. They have been brought about by the profiteering of landlords on the one hand and the ignorance of tenants on the other.

"You have got to educate the landlord that it is good business to recondition buildings and improve conditions. You must educate the tenant in how to use the improvements. And you must prove to the financial interests that housing for the working classes on my basis is capable of being made into a good commercial proposition. Good housing makes good tenants and good tenants make good dividends possible."

The American Engineering Council announces that it is supporting bills in the American Congress looking toward a permanent administration of public works and a large public works program.

## A. F. OF L. RELIEF PLAN LIKELY TO STAND

(Continued from page 135)

### Wide-Spread Suffering

We meet, therefore, as representatives of labor, clothed with authority to speak for many millions of organized workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and to speak for other voiceless workers who, because of their disorganized state, have no medium of expression. The workers who have suffered much and who have endured hardships and distress for several years have exhausted their savings, have reached the limit of their resources and are facing the future with impaired morale and physical deterioration.

Many members of organized labor who are working have been and are contributing a large percentage of their earnings to assist their fellow-workers who are unemployed. Others are sharing the very limited amount of work available. In these ways many millions of dollars have been contributed by the members of organized labor toward helping their associate fellow-workers who have been unemployed during the last two years. They will continue to render all assistance possible and to do all that lies within their power to relieve human distress and intense suffering. But the need is too great. The number of unemployed is constantly increasing. More than eight million, three hundred thousand were suffering from enforced idleness during the month of January. Local relief agencies have found the task too great. Adequate relief cannot be and is not being supplied. Men, women and children are hungry, cold and undernourished. They are appealing for food, warmth and shelter. The tragic feature of this uncivilized, inhuman condition is reflected in the fact that millions of children are suffering from hunger and cold every day and that many thousands are unable to attend school because of a lack of food, clothing and shoes.

The entire resources of the nation must be brought into action and must be utilized in order to meet and deal adequately with this emergency. The local communities, the states and the nation must all do their part, responding in full measure to the demands of the occasion. It does not seem reasonable for the federal government to deny relief to men, women and children suffering from unemployment when it is clearly evident that local and state relief agencies are unable to meet the requirements of the situation. Those who are hungry and are appealing for food cannot draw the fine line of distinction between relief supplied by local and state relief agencies and relief supplied by the federal government. They know that every community is a part of our national life and as such all are a part of the nation's family. The indistinct lines which separate communities and states are not discernible in the midst of nation-wide misery and woe.

This fact was recognized during the great war emergency and it should be

recognized during the existing emergency. It is upon this basis that we appeal to the Congress of the United States for an immediate appropriation of an adequate sum sufficient to meet the demands of the existing economic situation. We make this appeal in the name and in behalf of the hungry, suffering men, women and children whose plight is directly traceable to unemployment. We urge the enactment of the Costigan-La Follette Bill appropriating \$375,000,000 for relief purposes immediately and for such other appropriations as circumstances and occasions may require.

The masses of the people will feel that Congress has utterly failed to measure up to its duties and responsibilities if, while in session as it now is, during a period of great national emergency it fails to appropriate funds to supply food, clothing and shelter to millions of suffering, starving people. The billions of dollars which Congress has provided for the purpose of aiding banks, corporations and business institutions will stand out in sharp, deprecating contrast if Congress fails to promptly help the needy and the hungry. The huge sums thus appropriated to aid capital cannot and will not feed and clothe hungry people. Surely Congress cannot afford to subject itself to the charge that it speedily appropriated billions for capital and nothing for the hungry. Human values and human needs should be given first rather than secondary consideration.

### Dole for Bankers

No explanation can be made to hungry people and their sympathetic friends which would satisfy them as to why Congress voted billions to aid banks and corporations and would refuse to appropriate even a moderate sum to be used for the purpose of assisting the states and communities in supplying food, shelter and clothing to patriotic, loyal citizens who are suffering from unemployment. We do not consider the appropriation of federal relief to supply food, clothing and shelter in this great emergency to millions of starving men, women and children as a dole.

The local relief agencies in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit have found the task too great. For instance, in New York 250,000 families are in immediate need of relief while 100,000 are receiving assistance. In Philadelphia the number dependent on relief has risen from 3,000 in December, 1930, to 43,000 in December, 1931. Philadelphia estimates its need at \$6,000,000 beyond that raised and there is no more money in sight. Funds raised from private sources will be exhausted by May 1. In Chicago relief funds will be exhausted by February 15. Eviction cases in that city average 250 per day. In Cleveland the local relief funds are practically exhausted while the need for help has substantially increased.

While the larger cities are overwhelmed with the problem of meeting minimum relief requirements and have funds raised for that specific purpose there are millions living in isolated towns and villages remotely situated from the larger cities who have no

organized relief agencies to assist them. Only about 40,000,000 persons, or 32 per cent of our population, live within reach of relief organizations such as Community Chests. Sixty-eight per cent live in small towns or country districts where no organized relief agencies exist with the exception of the county poor boards.

There are some 60,000,000 persons residing outside the zones where relief agencies exist. The vast majority of them are working people. Many of those living in these isolated sections reside in mining districts, oil field communities, textile mill villages and other small villages where the banks have failed, where small industries have collapsed and where the need for help is intense.

### Crime on Increase

A significant development of the very serious situation which exists is clearly evident in the larger cities where large crowds of unemployed accumulate, where protest meetings are held, in the hunger marches which have been and are taking place, in the violence which occurs, in crime and in the accumulating wave of discontent and social unrest which is sweeping over the country.

Therefore, we, the representatives of labor, fully informed of these deplorable conditions, receiving reports from our personal representatives who are in these sections and having first-hand information with reference to the economic and social needs of working people, appeal for help and assistance for them as well as for those who live in the larger cities.

The plight of these millions of people is shocking. It is steadily and rapidly growing worse and unless some drastic means are taken to alleviate the situation the nation will suffer heavily in the destruction of physical, moral and mental values. It is our solemn judgment that the time has arrived when the Congress of the United States should arise to the occasion, respond to the appeals of the hungry, assist in feeding men, women and children during this great emergency, just as our nation did when the cry for help came from starving people across the sea.

The heart yearnings and unquenchable desires of the workers are reflected in the appeal of the masses of the people for the exercise of the right to work. They prefer work and the enjoyment of opportunities to earn a living to relief supplied from any source or sources whatsoever. Employment and the development of opportunities to secure work are of more importance to them than the appropriation of relief.

### Right to Work Sacred

Working people are thinking in more advanced terms. They no longer concede to industry the right to provide work at will or to force millions of people into unemployment. They hold that the right to work is a fundamentally sacred right and propose to fight earnestly for the universal acceptance of this humane principle. Instead of forcing working people into idleness during periods of economic recession labor demands that such adjustment in the number of days worked per week and the number of hours worked per day must take place so that all may share equitably in the amount of work available. Work security must be substituted for anxiety and unemployment. The management of industry, which has failed so miserably during this long-continued period of unemployment, must rise to new heights and assume new positions. They must realize that industry has an obligation to working people equal if not greater than it owes to itself.

A balanced system based upon intelligent planning, operating in such a way as to provide employment security, must be substituted for the unscientific and uneconomic methods now being pursued by industrial management. But, this plan and this policy must be considered in relation to permanent relief policies. The needs of the moment and the urgency of the existing situation press for immediate solution and action.

We reiterate the demands of labor for the application of constructive work remedies and policies in order to extend and broaden work opportunities for millions who are idle. We propose:

1. The immediate establishment of the five-day workweek in both private and public industry.

2. A cessation of the wage-cutting policy which was relentlessly pursued during the year 1931 and which has resulted in a destruction of mass buying power and the creation of fear and distrust in the minds of millions of working men and women. The soundness of this position is quickly recognized when we consider the fact that the wage losses of wage-earners, with a corresponding reduction in buying power, amounted to \$11,000,000,000 for the year 1931 as compared with the year 1929.

3. To create work opportunities by every business executive employing at least one more employee and by industrial enterprises adding to their working force in proportion to the number now employed. Every professional person and heads of households extending employment or part-time employment to as many people as possible. Every community to undertake to develop and carry on additional work.

4. All efforts possible be made to keep boys and girls in school and that local post-graduate opportunities be provided for those finishing school.

The organized labor movement, through the American Federation of Labor, will cooperate in full measure with other organizations in carrying forward a nation-wide campaign for the realization of these objectives. We have joined with other groups in the realization of this praiseworthy purpose. We shall continue to give all the support possible to nation-wide organized movements formed for the purpose of creating work opportunities and of stimulating industrial activity.

#### Let Government Take Lead

We specifically recommend that the federal government take immediate steps to establish the five-day workweek for government employees. Such action on the part of the national government would very greatly influence the management and owners of private industry. We are certain that the time has arrived when this action should be taken, for we are confident that the establishment of the five-day workweek will become universal within the very near future. Furthermore, we protest against any reduction in the salaries and wages of government employees. As representatives of labor we feel fully justified in assuming this strong position both from an economic and moral point of view. The government, a large employer of labor, should set an example by maintaining wage standards commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship. The government, representing all the people, cannot afford to join with those who are determined to lower the American standard of

living through forced reductions in income with a corresponding loss in morale and personal efficiency. The government would lose more than it would gain through such action. The maintenance of wage standards on the part of the federal government will serve in a most valuable way to protect and preserve corresponding standards established by millions of working men and women employed in private industry.

The importance of the legislative demands of organized labor runs parallel with that of the unemployment situation. In behalf of unnumbered millions of American working men and women, we solemnly petition Congress to grant the legislative relief which is so earnestly sought. For years the minds of American working people have been filled with a keen sense of injustice because corporations have resorted to the wrongful use of injunctions in labor controversies. American working people, as the people of no other nation, have suffered mentally and materially through what they firmly believe was the unjust application of the injunctive process. The right to organize and to function is devoid of meaning if, through the use of the writ of injunction, men and women are prohibited from organizing for mutual helpfulness and from exercising their economic strength and from appealing to other workers to join with them in a common cause. Men and women smart under a keen sense of injustice when they become the victims of sweeping, prohibitive injunction orders and contempt proceedings.

#### Party Pledges Tardily Fulfilled

Public opinion slowly responded to the constant appeals of organized labor for the enactment of injunction relief legislation. It began to understand that labor was fully justified in the protests it made against the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor controversies. As a result the two great political parties included in their platforms a pledge both specific and implied to support injunction relief legislation which, in effect, would free labor from the unjust restraints which had been placed upon it.

Now, without further delay, labor feels justified in calling upon the members of Congress to redeem their party pledges, to show good faith through the enactment of injunction relief legislation at this session of Congress.

The American Federation of Labor is supporting an injunction relief measure introduced by Senator Norris and designated Senate Bill No. S. 935. The same measure has been introduced in the House of Representatives. In appealing for the enactment of this character of legislation labor is not asking for a privileged status. We are not seeking to exempt labor from the provisions of any law. We are asking that labor be given an equal status with other citizens and that the restraining power of the government shall apply to labor only as it applies to other groups of American citizenship.

We have waited long and patiently for Congress to act favorably upon the injunction relief legislation which we have sponsored. We are certain that in its present form, as reported to the Senate by the majority members of the Senate judiciary committee, it provides the minimum of relief which should be accorded us and that any impairment in its provisions will be considered by labor as a failure on the part of Congress to redeem in full measure the political pledges made by both political parties.

Labor regards the injunction relief measure as of transcendent legislative importance. It is one legislative measure in which we are inexpressibly interested. We firmly believe and expect that this measure will be favorably acted upon during the present session of Congress. It is our purpose and our fixed determination to exercise the right of appeal guaranteed to all American citizens by calling upon the members of Congress to give individual and collective support of labor's injunction relief measure.

Therefore, in this conference, composed of the representatives of national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and representing directly more than three million and indirectly additional millions of working people, we voice our earnest plea to the members of Congress to redeem party pledges, to give labor the relief it honorably seeks, to complete a noble task through the enactment of injunction relief Bill S. 935 and H. R. 8088 as speedily as possible and at an early date.

We wish to stress our interest in legislation providing for a five-day workweek for government employees, the legislative proposal providing for federal aid to states adopting old age pension legislation, the King bill (S. 7) to deport certain alien seamen, for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages by all contractors engaged in government work, for the development of a public works program which will serve to prevent a recurrence of unemployment wide-spread and distressing as it now exists, the Davis-Kelly bill, which provides for the regulation and control of the demoralized coal industry, for the protection of the oil industry, for the modification of the Volstead Act so as to provide for the manufacture of 2.75 alcoholic content beer, for the enactment of taxation legislation providing for an increase in the higher income tax brackets, more exacting inheritance tax provisions and for the enactment of legislation supported and sponsored by organizations representing government employees.

For the purpose of presenting this appeal of organized labor for economic and legislative relief to the chief executive of the United States and to the members of Congress, we, the representatives of millions of working men and women, as herein referred to, recommend that the executive council and all national and international representatives of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in attendance at this conference call upon the President of the United States, the presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and present to each of them the recommendations and sincere request of this conference as herein expressed.

In submitting this appeal to the chief executive of the nation and to the members of the Senate, through its presiding officer and to members of the House of Representatives, through its Speaker, we hope and trust that the seriousness of the unemployment situation, the justice of our appeal for enactment of remedial legislation and the constructive suggestions which we have offered will command their official and personal support.

Every man will have his own criterion in forming his judgment of others. I depend very much on the effect of affliction. I consider how a man comes out of the furnace; gold will lie for a month in the furnace without losing a grain.—Richard Cecil.

### THREE CITIES UNITE IN EDUCATIONAL CLUB

(Continued from page 133)

and feel that similar societies for educational purposes would be well worth establishing throughout the entire Brotherhood. In order that our members may be fully posted on all modern equipment and that they may be better mechanics it is thought that the entire Brotherhood should go in for a method of educating its members.

### O. P. M., INC.—MEANING OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY

(Continued from page 120)

steady income of a safe 6 or 7 per cent for the buyers of investment trust stocks.

"Why is it that nearly all the investment trust stocks were floated when stocks (which they intended to purchase) were high and most of them cannot now liquidate for anything like the purchase price of the stocks held in their portfolios?

"Where is that financial acumen that was to be used for the benefit of the people who did not know enough to buy their own stocks? Buying and selling at opportune times, etc.

"Wasn't it a case of a 'lot of foolish people with a lot of foolish money' and that was what the organizers of investment trusts took advantage of and cashed in on when the getting was good.

"Are the investment trusts now buying or are they in the same position of a lot of individual buyers, a lot of bargains to be had but no money to take advantage of the opportunities?

"Would you give me your candid opinion of the deductions above? No, I did not buy any investment trust stocks and am not writing in a spirit of unfair criticism.

(Signed.)"

"Answer: The investment trust idea has proved sound in England, where it originated, but the conservative British method, unfortunately, was not adopted here. The American trust was popularized near the peak of the greatest speculative boom we ever had. In criticising the apparent lack of vision shown by the trusts, however, we should frankly make allowances for the circumstances. Stocks floated by trusts to obtain capital could not have been sold except in a boom. Moreover, many firms were naturally influenced by the desire to make underwriting profits."

"The ideal action, as we can see now, would have been for the trusts to take advantage of the speculative mania to raise their funds, then to hold those funds liquid until prices declined to a solid base. In the majority of instances trust managements misjudged the underlying situation about as badly as did the general public. Most trusts are in a position to do a moderate amount of buying or have bonds which they can switch into stocks, but such demand will not come into the market all at one time and probably will not be a major market influence."

### Guilty of Betrayal of Trust

There is a frank answer by a leading authority on finance as to how O. P. M. is used by the enterprising gentlemen who incorporate O. P. M., charge not only large salaries, expense accounts and underwriters' profits, but at the same time be guilty of abysmal ignorance of the thing they are charging for or out and out dishonesty when raising the money.

Did any of the publications that you workers read during 1927, 1928 and 1929 tell you that we were in the midst of the greatest speculative boom ever recorded? They did not. It seems to be very unorthodox to advise the public about impending "depressions" but it is all right to advise the business executives to get out from under and get a lot of O. P. M. to pay them salaries and expenses when they are using O. P. M. for nothing, during the storm.

Most workers wouldn't trust their wives with their money, they are the boss in "Married Couple, Incorporated," but did you ever stop to think that when you buy common stock you give the same *carte blanche* to unknown people to use, spend, enjoy and squander your own money as if you were marrying them and turning over all your cash to them to use as their pleasure and business acumen dictate?

The writer has had occasion to buy everything from Liberty Bonds to common stocks, including those very safe, sound and secure real estate bonds, building and loan stocks, etc., and will give specific cases of dishonesty that would make Al Capone blush for shame, to use the same methods, but these irregularities were all done within the law, I assure you.

F. W. H.

### CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

(Continued from page 140)

clock is of key-wound type with balance wheel escapement. Under normal conditions winding once a week is sufficient, but winding twice a week is recommended to insure against stoppage. The standard rate of drive is one inch per hour, but instruments for two inches per hour can be supplied on order at the standard price. A two-inch per hour mechanism is also listed for changing instruments already in use.

Instruments with clocks driven by synchronous motor can also be furnished.

### In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$ .75
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00
Ballot Boxes, each	1.50
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50
Buttons, R. G.	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50
Book, Minute for B. S. (small)	2.00
Book, Minute for B. S. (large)	3.00
Book, Day	1.50
Book, Roll Call	1.50
Carbon for receipt books	.05
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00
Charters, Duplicate	1.00
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00
Constitution, per 100	7.50
Single Copies	.10
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00
Emblem, Automobile	1.50
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Gavels, each	.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding)	8.75
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
Ledger sheets for above per 100	2.50
Labels, Metal, per 100	1.75
Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.50
Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Rituals, extra, each	.25
Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	2.40
Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	4.80
Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	2.40
Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	4.80
Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	2.40
Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	4.80
Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Receipt Holders, each	.25
Research weekly report cards, per 100	.50
Seal, cut of	1.00
Seal	4.00
Seal (pocket)	7.50
Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Warrant Book, for B. S.	.50

### FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100	.75
Book, Minute	1.50
Charters, Duplicates	.50

Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	.75
Single Copies	.10
Rituals, each	.25
Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75

METAL

NOA

1225

LABEL



NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 11  
TO FEBRUARY 10, 1932**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
1. O.	34901	36602	64	112367	112481	151	493550	493772	259	181241	181250
1.	2618	2626	64	62942	62945	152	264441	26465	259	5493	5498
1.	299850	300000	64	6267	6276	152	199361	199364	260	20471	20490
1.	132849	132850	65	484021	484185	153	831733	931760	260	77422	397
1.	496501	497234	66	492821	493040	154	841924	841930	263	34196	34200
1.	963798	963804	67	30249	30265	155	299841	299850	263	34196	34200
1.	132045	132281	69	532806	532814	156	57075	57105	264	39190	39194
2.	486241	486380	70	659149	659160	157	649909	649912	265	263358	263368
4.	39085	39091	72	958428	958439	158	830679	830700	267	60972	60977
5.	460501	462000	73	288534	288599	159	25753	25793	269	134298	134410
6.	331502	331636	75	627714	627715	161	12829	12839	271	74116	74143
6.	141089	141093	76	485441	485510	163	176082	176144	271	224559	224561
7.	375089	376103	77	426434	426583	163	12938	12940	275	50203	50225
8.	173859	173890	79	243689	243750	164	17502	17540	275	32298	409
9.	347691	347980	79	79201	79228	164	217473	217650	276	354701	354720
10.	20870	20887	80	68862	68896	164	437331	437730	278	410770	410781
12.	801026	801047	81	453776	453842	164	139501	139785	280	263051	263062
14.	37021	37034	82	269885	269976	164	223651	223762	281	402065	402078
15.	863936	863947	83	510751	511027	164	140785	141000	284	6060	6610
16.	57917	57935	83	494898	495000	165	654693	654696	284	442541	442620
17.	488801	489420	86	7930	7940	167	628894	628899	284	198016	198025
18.	482018	482360	86	101282	101300	169	673963	673971	285	38893	38907
18.	132837	132868	86	390157	390368	173	23313	23326	286	639466	639470
20.	470251	470309	86	223017	223128	175	18660	18663	288	97218	97251
20.	7592	7612	87	679276	679285	175	72070	72097	291	335397	335424
20.	185151	185240	88	721067	721079	177	67705	67738	292	425216	425475
20.	67700	67703	90	444059	444175	180	164918	164995	293	72049	72060
20.	201301	201500	90	6997	6998	181	363236	363294	295	31370	31377
20.	192252	192300	93	934997	935008	184	444351	444357	296	18747	18758
21.	253619	253634	95	558676	558684	185	484061	484710	298	231408	231442
22.	142517	142519	96	18664	18666	186	345589	34593	300	966858	966864
22.	424049	424119	96	244641	244707	187	466339	46659	301	278383	278345
22.	63171	63200	96	196365	196387	188	432468	432472	302	703099	703100
23.	228495	228597	99	126752	126752	191	615318	615336	302	60301	60316
23.	374151	374232	99	393461	393612	193	157501	157622	303	528292	528296
26.	196116	196132	100	36906	193	147895	147900	305	618911	618920	
26.	302546	302833	100	108263	108293	193	5401	5430	307	680810	680820
26.	374524	374586	101	284321	284323	193	57830	57900	308	11143	11172
27.	869231	869243	103	15996	16040	193	134610	134662	308	378820	378844
28.	36664	36688	103	311113	311287	194	519751	519859	309	126276	126370
28.	1655	1672	103	31535	31535	194	37	39	309	3907	3908
28.	129148	129150	103	126529	126532	194	290906	291000	309	513965	514103
28.	360567	360578	104	362861	363000	195	423081	423180	311	265981	266042
31.	59724	59744	104	361501	361570	196	131425	131502	311	25596	25608
32.	597089	597099	105	350489	350530	197	583777	583783	312	75112	75161
33.	63034	63040	105	69014	69020	200	509361	509460	313	448568	448588
34.	60303	60317	106	187727	187770	201	180552	18057	313	200361	200380
34.	195456	195456	106	71896	71936	203	630635	630639	317	112865	112886
35.	303337	303433	107	630001	630027	204	237283	237302	318	62093	62100
35.	33289	33338	108	177333	177351	205	174253	174264	318	80401	80430
36.	50506	50540	109	41211	41224	207	688141	688144	319	114525	114544
36.	21920	21920	111	259329	259341	208	199563	199574	321	58240	58252
37.	105715	105750	113	53759	53790	208	191708	191726	322	854734	854737
37.	458251	458281	113	27935	27938	209	206855	206886	323	358318	358380
38.	52706	52732	115	667332	667335	211	12311	12312	323	2731	2732
38.	136507	136508	117	37145	37168	211	41761	41780	324	43742	43751
39.	432139	432367	119	700251	700265	211	441772	441815	325	245630	245670
40.	134242	134250	120	318188	318843	212	28550	285705	328	71533	71567
40.	243151	243212	122	422506	422610	212	404911	402720	329	55579	55604
40.	418463	418500	124	508461	508460	212	91763	91772	332	351133	351185
40.	498001	498216	124	2308	2312	213	151517	151905	333	248922	249000
40.	23206	23206	125	426843	427375	213	131276	131276	333	463501	463508
41.	267629	267750	125	29724	29724	213	45779	45820	334	61286	61292
41.	72662	72662	127	857265	857280	214	415223	415349	336	636586	636610
41.	388501	388711	129	198624	198625	214	32239	32426	338	703906	703915
42.	629234	629245	129	314663	314682	215	69974	69996	339	185761	185810
43.	431371	431470	130	480364	480596	216	833153	833155	339	84302	84304
44.	61274	61279	131	773437	773457	217	56145	56148	340	330186	330325
45.	13032	13039	133	440258	440278	219	455885	455893	340	200569	200570
46.	4321	4327	134	298881	297000	222	860985	861011	341	383654	383664
46.	258751	258970	134	293976	294000	223	70592	70635	343	54347	54354
47.	451114	45129	134	215142	215250	224	179029	179115	344	23588	23598
48.	4031	4932	134	411835	412032	225	73249	73280	345	655626	655630
48.	19131	19136	134	414117	414750	226	232879	232910	347	486953	487007
48.	324021	324200	134	413251	414000	228	78611	78611	347	38401	38409
50.	617406	617440	134	406501	407250	228	181363	181493	348	123021	123022
51.	48451	48486	134	407251	408000	228	195303	195303	348	329415	329584
52.	231151	231900	134	498751	499500	229	654491	654497	350	1046	1056
52.	244651	245180	134	503251	504000	230	511534	511596	353	432843	433098
52.	110518	111000	134	501001	501750	231	776376	776388	353	102023	102025
52.	220651	221250	134	408751	409026	232	43995	44017	353	98415	98429
52.	366001	366737	134	410251	410479	233	76825	76851	354	165547	165573
52.	365224	366834	134	409501	409692	238	70922	70946	355	638626	638630
52.	364232	364500	134	499501	500250	238	27901	27941	356	63270	63275
52.	103663	103663	134	408001	408750	240	857887	857895	357	53458	53471
52.	229051	231150	134	500251	501500	241	113441	113458	358	822366	822370
53.	403154	403222	134	501751	502500	242	730479	730481	368	259744	259752
54.	345084	345									

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
560	5257	5300	660	65921	65954	818	694689	694692	1099	787669	787682
560	22531	22536	661	205857	205871	819	75626	75644	1108	23080	23095
561	393786	393961	664	11048	11070	820	50555	50567	1131	38511	38521
561	66708	66710	665	144066	144071	825	80188	80196	1141	53206	53242
561	11751		665	615016	615049	835	195601	195607	1141	241107	241165
564	740802	740800	667	51940	51945	838	69709	69750	1147	50168	50198
564	27017		668	74691	74690	840	664901	664914	1147	57003	
565	902994	903001	669	241637	241649	842	624909	624914	1154	40467	40498
566	65451	65460	670	175852	175855	842	84901	84902	1156	369316	369384
567	375211	375270	672	676753	676755	849	623548	623554			
569	403782	403843	673	14006	14025	850	746251	746256			
570	16140	16150	677	122792	122826	854	81304				
573	658828	658829	679	650181	650183	854	205211	205246	43	431369-370.	
576	74116	74120	680	706242	706251	855	4154	4170	46	4311-4320.	
577	33771	33785	680	144626	144629	857	683837	683852	48	19108-19110, 19120-	
580	52547	52560	681	458195	458203	862	11991	12000	19130,	324191-195.	
583	616522	616551	683	66869	66900	862	80701	80714	107	5827-6000.	
584	202498	202500	684	538918	538957	863	46343	46361	138	11121-11122.	
584	242411	242477	685	41627	41646	864	242743	242789	243	138909.	
584	459001	459044	688	18655	18660	865	266795	266900	292	425216-250.	
585	721433	721438	691	6773	6797	869	441026	441037	302	60315.	
586	396092	396130	694	316214	316274	870	202951	202987	321	58238-58239.	
588	179679	179715	695	58860	58878	873	364387	364398	378	429495, 498, 500.	
591	605824	605835	697	302675	302753	875	625364	625372	437	41009-41010.	
592	263761	263763	697	135170	135413	885	57355	57384	453	53701.	
594	222751		699	42075	42084	886	280703	280755	584	459011-459020.	
594	691691	691700	701	812515	812553	886	192755	192759	679	650179-180.	
594	619501	619507	702	492506	492701	892	35618	35635			
595	479275	479438	704	212613	212631	900	597764	597767	1	496666, 132110, 192.	
595	45931	45937	707	196077	196090	902	55048	55074	240.		
595	23506	23522	711	292361	292427	907	61546	61553	5-460593.		
596	440583	440589	712	308298	308323	912	305851	305940	18-482213.		
598	664535	664547	713	3099	912	100211			20-192262, 185182,		
600	1649	1654	713	421808	422250	914	169778	169800	470256, 201389, 401.		
601	148581	148584	713	61421	61500	915	75908	75915	439.		
601	38088	38100	716	321371	321580	919	59346	59348	22-63185.		
601	619801		716	286191	286400	922	21681	21689	23-374232.		
602	616203	616223	717	250907	250971	937	15591	15615	35-303342, 372, 33290.		
602	20727	20733	717	9726	9730	937	84004	84013	40-243160-161, 418483.		
603	620871	620877	719	63524	63557	948	188776	188820	498078, 138.		
607	78006	78022	722	16137	16156	948	241733	241740	5-482213.		
611	142871	142914	722	69305	953	953	36468	36483	20-192262, 185182,		
613	43516	43520	723	278763	278789	956	632978	632983	470256, 201389, 401.		
613	388420	388500	728	60053	60062	958	657351	657355	43-431427, 454.		
613	462751	462834	729	14838	14843	963	38703	38714	48-19056, 19135.		
614	732104	732109	731	460465	460484	968	9357	9360	324032, 053, 094.		
619	675494	675500	732	439541	439624	971	443145	443148	158.		
619	630301	630303	733	663233	663244	972	665176	665182	52-364441, 229808, 851.		
623	90381	90412	747	263542		978	74423	74435	230376, 221252.		
625	445537	445566	757	615611	615620	991	677174	677186	365977, 366751, 758.		
629	210481	210517	759	262569	262570	995	41916	41938	822, 366512, 517.		
630	334495	334529	762	75326	75348	995	200855	200861	583, 231233, 110958.		
631	945215	945243	763	26343	26357	996	626509	626517	60-447088.		
632	73565	73581	772	702335	1002	837696	837720	64-112387, 399, 452.			
636	123555	123585	773	77404	77430	1021	79801	79802	65-484021.		
640	334751	334786	784	56524	56560	1025	973133	973137	72-958428.		
642	142159	142175	787	916366	916378	1029	789970	790003	80-68864, 880.		
648	455303	455377	794	148922	148940	1032	768159	768172	82-269095.		
648	149768	149778	794	194091	194210	1036	446133	446145	82-269095.		
649	226051	226052	794	39621	39622	1036	157201	157201	125-29724.		
649	217416	217450	798	954657	954670	1037	277156	277270	134-502630.		
651	711240	711243	802	675510	675520	1037	129809	129809	145-405066.		
653	59423	59460	809	49550	49556	1047	160186	160209	164-17539, 223748.		
654	2516	2526	811	64554	64561	1057	482484	482488	212-420637.		
655	13246	13352	817	474001	474080	1086	341408	341443	215-69979.		
656	17651	17670	817	127670	127696	1091	40705	40723	223-70602-70603, 70609.		
658	39403	39412	817	451771	452250	1095	69103	69136	224-179104.		
									228-181440.		

## RADIO

(Continued from page 141)

sary side bands for good pictorial detail, including a special resistance-coupled amplifier for faithful amplification of pictorial values, and provided with a powerful output stage so as to deliver far more undistorted energy than is required for sound reproduction; also, the outfit includes the radiovisor or device which translates the amplified signals into pictures. There are at least half a dozen worthy offerings now on the market. Within 50 miles of the average television broadcasting station, fairly consistent program service can be enjoyed with the available equipment. Under favorable conditions the television transmitters reach out a thousand miles or more. Thus W2XCR, in New York City, and W3XK, in Washington, D. C., to mention only two of the several stations on the air regularly, have plenty of fan mail from points as distant as Maine, Florida, the Mississippi Valley, Colorado and the Pacific Coast.

However, the equipment now available, and the results obtained, are of greater interest to the experimenter than they are to the layman. Our personal experience is that the average person, upon seeing a television set in operation for the first time spends five minutes gazing at the flickering

image, then rests for about 10 minutes, and takes a second look of about two or three minutes. And then that person's interest is satisfied. There is nothing more to appeal to that person so far as television is concerned, until some real entertainment can be provided. For the experimenter, however, the very crudity and uncertainty of the art provides the necessary appeal.

Television must come. It will turn that famous corner some day. But much work remains to be done before engineers evolve a practical, yet simple and inexpensive, technic; before set manufacturers feel justified in going into mass production on television equipment in order to bring it down to within reach of the average home; and before real entertainment is placed on the air by broadcasters who feel justified in making the necessary effort.

JAPAN HAS ECONOMIC PLAN  
UNDER DESPOTS

(Continued from page 130)

been the aim of her national planning for three generations. Industrialization has been of little aid. Nor has colonization solved the problem. Manchuria and China offer an avenue of escape. The

former offers land for her people, but more important, raw materials for her industries. China offers a market for her goods. In fact three countries account for nearly 60 per cent of all of Japan's foreign trade—the United States, China and India. To maintain the goodwill of these countries means to hold on to her best customers—without which her factories close, her workers are jobless and her entire system is threatened. For these reasons, Japan's policy in China appears economically stupid. The anti-Japanese boycotts have crippled Japanese industry and closed her factories. Such a boycott cannot be removed with bombs and bayonets. Its removal and the goodwill of China and the other nations are indispensable to the continued functioning of the Japanese industrial system.

Dr. Moulton's excellent portrayal and appraisal of the evolution of modern Japan needs to be read by all who wish the background for the present turmoil in the far east. It is a definitive treatise, apparently not marred by the fact that most of the statistical materials are wholly from governmental sources.

L. U.	NUMBERS
269	134274.
284	6609.
288	97218, 97229.
292	425241-250.
298	231413.
301	273834.
302	60316.
308	378820, 822, 826.
308	11155, 11161.
309	514026, 029, 126314.
321	321-322.
324	43745.
325	245631.
332	351137.
345	655622.
348	329584.
354	165553.
364	52865, 52871.
441	51632.
448	144899.
510	35118, 35122, 35124.
540	72757, 72764.
545	617140.
584	202499, 495004, 030.
586	396092.
642	142166.
648	149777, 455304, 346.
653	59427, 59441.
673	14016, 14021-14022.
697	135371, 386.
794	194114.
817	75642.
870	202964.
948	188721.
953	36476.
1036	446139.
1141	53229.
1156	369348.

L. U.	NUMBERS
8	173842-857.
48	19019-19020, 19056.
19060.	
193	60905-60910.
194	29-30.
313	448556-566.
324	43738, 43740.



## Now More Than Ever



- ¶ Now more than ever, one must read and think.
- ¶ The stock crash of 1929 marked the end of an era—the post-war era.
- ¶ Great changes are in the making. This was true following the panic of 1893, when business entered upon an era of huge consolidations and combinations.
- ¶ What today's changes are have not yet become clear, but they are destined to be of importance to all working people.
- ¶ The Electrical Workers' Journal has won a reputation for getting the facts and interpreting them.
- ¶ It is capable of describing today's great changes so that you will see their significance dramatically.
- ¶ Read your Journal this month and every month in 1932.

**Electrical Workers Journal**

"A government which does not protect its people is flying a flag that is a dirty rag and contaminates the air."

SENATOR BORAH

♦♦

"The issue of the preservation of human life in America is irrepressible. It will not down. We are to determine today whether a majority of the United States Senate believe government was instituted to protect the general welfare of all the people or only to protect the welfare of the privileged few. For the suffering men and women who are cold and hungry, on behalf of little children who are sick and without enough to eat, I beseech the Senate to pass the bill."

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

♦♦

"Billions for big business, but no mercy for mankind; billions for doles from the people's taxes for bankers, railroad executives, and financial institutions through the government in business and finance corporations, but not one Federal cent for humanity."

SENATOR COSTIGAN